The New-York Times.

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McMAHON—BAZAINE.

Union of the Armies of the Two Generals Near Metz.

Success of the Secret Strategical Movement.

The French in Strasbourg Bombard and Burn Kehl.

Partial Reorganization of the German Army.

Its Present Strength in France 820,000.

The French Ministry on Trial in the Chambers.

What Prussia May Demand if Successful—A Change of the French Dynasty Not Sufficient—Guaranteed Security Against a Fresh Contest.

"FRANCE SAVED."

McMahon Joins Bazaine Near Metz—The Combined Armies Ready for the Decisive Struggle.

PARIS, Aug. 22—Midnight.—*La Presse*, in an extra, makes the following statement:

"We are now at liberty to make public the fact that McMAHON has joined BAZAINE with a great number of troops. BAZAINE has not abandoned his strong position near Metz. McMAHON moved north, and France is saved.

By way of Rheims, Mézières and Montmédy, McMAHON has reached a position where he can enter upon the decisive struggle."

Le Public says: "Full confirmation of the good news from the army was received today."

FROM THE FRONT.

Siege of Strasbourg—Bombardment and Destruction of Kehl from the Beleaguered City.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Reports from Strasbourg show that the bombardment of the city has so far done little damage. The French in Strasbourg, however, have shelled Kehl on the other side of the Rhine with effect. The place has been set on fire and destroyed.

Movements Impeded by Rain—A Babbling Prince Divulging Important Secrets—85,000 Prussians Wounded—Imperial Head-quarters.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Advices from the vicinity of the hostile armies state that a heavy rain fell all last night, which must have the effect of seriously impeding all military movements today. The correspondence of *Le Temps* says there is no hope for a triumphant issue to the war unless the Emperor and Prince Imperial cease their interference and return to Paris. The Prince chatters about military movements to everybody, and lets out important secrets....All is quiet at Rheims. Mr. A. G. GILL, the American Consul has assumed protection of the large number of German residents in that city....*Le Gaulois* asserts that Prussia applied through Lord GRANVILLE for the consent of the French commanders to allow her wounded, to the number of 85,000 men, to be sent home through Belgium and Luxembourg, and that Marshal BAZAINE positively refused.

LONDON, Aug. 23—9 P. M.—The general head-quarters of the French Army, on Sunday night, were a few miles west of Rheims. EDMOND TEXIER writes thence to the *Siècle* that the deepest depression prevails, and the Emperor receives nobody.

Reorganization of the Prussian Army—Reinforcements sent Forward—Distribution—Strength of the Various Commands.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The German forces in France have undergone a partial reorganization, and as reinforced and redistributed will go into battle in the following order: The First Army, under the command of Gen. STEINMETZ, is composed of the First, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Prussian Army Corps, amounting in all to 100,000 infantry and 28,000 cavalry. The Second Army, under the command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Tenth and Twelfth Prussian Army Corps, the corps of the Prussian Guards, the Royal Saxon Corps, and the Division of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. This is the strongest of the three armies. It contains forty-eight regiments of infantry, with three batteries each, and four regiments of infantry, with two batteries each, and thirty-four regiments of cavalry; aggregate in round numbers, 220,000 men and 600 guns. The Third Army Corps, commanded by the Crown Prince, is formed of two Bavarian Army Corps under Gens. TANN and HARTMANN, containing each eight regiments of infantry, five battalions of riflemen, and five regiments of cavalry; one mixed corps of Baden and Wurtemberg troops, commanded by Gen. VON WERDER, and consisting of eight regiments of infantry, two battalions of riflemen, four regiments of cavalry, and nine batteries of artillery belonging to Wurtemberg, and six regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, eight batteries of artillery belonging to Baden, also the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Army Corps, containing sixteen infantry and sixteen cavalry regiments, and thirty batteries of artillery. The grand total of the German forces in France is 520,600 men, divided into sixteen army corps. Up to this time 300,000 of the Landwehr have entered Alsace and Lorraine to invest and occupy places in the rear, and relieve the regular soldiers of those duties, so that they may join their own regiments in the front. Orders have been issued to disband the reserves which were called out at the commencement of the war.

THE SITUATION.

Bazaine Intends to Remain near Metz—Prussian View of Situation—The Fortress Inclosed on all Sides.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The journals, today, say a dispatch has been received here from BAZAINE, in which the Marshal declares his intention of remaining near Metz. Without giving a fuller explanation, the dispatch admits that BAZAINE's communications were at one time endangered, but asserts that they are now secure.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Details of the battle of the 18th at Gravelotte are still wanting, even at Berlin. German dispatches today are meagre, but from them we gather that the military situation is as follows: The Twelfth Prussian Corps is now between Metz and Thionville, and serves to keep up communications between Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and STEINMETZ. The fortress of Metz is inclosed on all sides. Communications between Chalons and Paris are cut off. The head-quarters of the Crown Prince are at Bar-le-Duc. McMAHON and FAILLY are still retreating, to cover Paris.

Confirmation of Bazaine's Withdrawal from Metz—The Prussians Unable to Take the Offensive—Reported Junction of the Crown Prince and Steinmetz.

LONDON, Aug. 23—1½ P. M.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* telegraphs that BAZAINE has succeeded in cutting the enemy's line and retreating upon Montmédy, by way of Autun and Longuyon. A special Paris dispatch says: The armies of King WILLIAM and STEINMETZ are reported to be too severely crippled to assume the offensive, and it is given out, on high authority, that BAZAINE was reinforced from Chalons on Sunday for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy near Metz. He is confident of victory, when he will march on the army of the Crown Prince and rescue Paris. A report has reached London of a French victory....Another special dispatch from Paris says: BAZAINE was yesterday at Metz. He has the north and centre entirely open to him, either for retreat or to receive reinforcements. The appalling Prussian losses have sent a thrill of horror throughout Germany, and recruits are only to be had from among the country people and working men, nearly all of whom are raw. BAZAINE professes to be master of the situation. It is reported that the Crown Prince of Prussia has withdrawn from his advance on Paris, and gone to the support of the Prussian armies West of Metz; the position of the latter being threatened with a formidable attack from BAZAINE, who is said to have been reinforced by McMAHON.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—This morning's *Opinion Nationale*, under the caption "Keep Cool," predicts the defeat of the Prussians, as the result of the pending combinations. The Emperor's head-quarters are now at Rheims, McMAHON's head-quarters are at Cerucelles.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Interrogation of the Minister of War in the Chambers on the Situation—Proposition for a Committee of Safety—A Question of Confidence.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, when the Count PALIKAO announced the receipt of a dispatch giving reassuring news, Deputy KERATRY demanded the date, and also whether the dispatch was from Marshal BAZAINE himself. The Count DE PALIKAO in reply said the dispatch was dated on the 19th, but the uproar of the Deputies was so great as to drown the answer touching the authorship of the message. Deputy KERATRY then proposed that nine members of the Chambers be chosen to form part of the Committee of Defense. The members of the party of the Left immediately gave signs of approval, but the majority hesitated. M. KERATRY claimed that the state of affairs urgently demanded it. Some of the members of the majority rose, as approving, and several more members of the Left, which was accepted as establishing the urgency of the case. After the tumult had subsided the Count DE PALIKAO said the Committee of Defense was numerous enough as at present constituted. In the name of the whole Cabinet he repelled the proposal which had just been made. A question of confidence was thus established, and the Deputies retired to debate the matter. The affair has created a sensation, as it is considered an attempt to interfere with the Administration. The matter will be decided to-morrow. The *Soir* says the dispatch above alluded to was from Marshal BAZAINE, and was brought to the Count DE PALIKAO by a messenger. It is understood that the message contained much important and favorable news which has been withheld from the public. The *Soir* says further that the Count DE PALIKAO is certain that he will be sustained by the Corps Legislatif else he would not have been so decided at the meeting yesterday.

PARIS, Aug. 23—Afternoon.—The Committee of the Corps Legislatif, appointed yesterday to consider the proposition of Deputy KERATRY to form a Committee of Defense, meets today to confer with the Ministry. A compromise will probably be effected.

LOOKING TO THE END.

Probable Prussian Demands—Guaranteed Security Against a Fresh Contest—Denial of a London Times Canard.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The following statement from a semi-official source foreshadows the demands likely to be made by Prussia in case of a successful termination of the war: "The time arrives when Germany must be freed from French interference and menaces and have a long period of unbroken peace. A mere change of dynasty in France would not be sufficient to insure this, for the next sovereign would seek as soon as possible to recover the lost military prestige of France, and the burden of an armed peace would be perpetuated. Suppose France should issue from this struggle with strength unimpaired, and with her strongholds whence she menaces the valley of the Rhine and the Palatinate intact, the war, from which the incapacity of French Generals and the bravery of the German Army have delivered us, will be renewed. There can be no trustworthy peace. Not thus must this costly struggle terminate. We will only resign our arms when we have been guaranteed security against a fresh contest, whenever it may suit the political necessities of the French ruler to resume it." It is almost certain that an interposition of the Great Powers of Europe will take place within a few days.....The *Post* is authorized to deny the letter published yesterday, said to have been written by Queen VICTORIA to the Empress.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The *Constitutionnel*, on semi-official authority, contradicts in the most positive terms the report in the London *Times* that the Empress EUGENIE sued for the mediation of Queen VICTORIA....It seems certain that a project has been brought before the Great Powers of Europe, having for its object the prevention of the dismemberment of France.

PARIS.

Confidence in Trochu—Victor Hugo Asks to Enter the Army.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The inhabitants of Paris have addressed a letter to Gen. TROCHU, expressing the utmost confidence in him and their hopes for an energetic defense of the city. *Le Siècle* says VICTOR HUGO has asked permission to serve in the National Guard, and that Gen. CLUSERET has also demanded active service in the French Army.

The Villette Leader Desires to Confess—Departments Declared in a State of Siege—The Bank of France—The Loan.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—It is reported that DREST, the leader of the Villette outbreak, who has been condemned to death, wishes to make a confession, and promises startling revelations. Three more men, implicated in that affair, were tried and sentenced today by the Council of War.... Decrees are officially promulgated declaring the Departments of Nièvre and Cher in a state of siege....The *Journal Official* explains at length the facilities of the Bank of France for the manufacture of paper currency. Special arrangements have been made to print new bills of the denomination of 25 francs with the utmost rapidity. In a few days the Bank will be able to furnish 4,000 per day, and after Sept. 15 10,000 per day. On July 1, there were in circulation 3,768,000 bills of the denomination of 100 francs, and 799,900 of the denomination of 50 francs; since then 362,000 bills of the former and 970,000 of the latter denomination have been issued. The *Siècle* today says the 750,000,000 francs loan has already been more than taken by anticipation.

Paris Besieged—Parisians Undaunted—The Force in Paris—A Victory for the French Expected.

Mr. GAILLARDET telegraphs to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, under date of Paris, Aug. 22 some items of interest with reference to the feeling in Paris, and a general view of the situation from a French standpoint. He says:

"There has been sharp fighting all over the line. Paris is virtually besieged, and every one has reconciled himself to that situation. We are aware that it is under the walls the fate of the campaign will be decided. If we can hold out for a week—and we can—against an enemy destitute of siege material, all France will have time to rush to the succor of the capital and severely chastise the besiegers. * * * I visited, this morning, the fortifications between Neuilly and Auteuil. An army of workmen, aided by Gardes Mobiles and soldiers belonging to the Engineering Department, were at work leveling the trees of the woods of Boulogne as far as the lakes. The bastions are fortified by batteries of mortars, the ramparts are surrounded by cannon of heavy calibre, and at the cross-roads draw-bridges have been established. On the side of Passy and Auteuil a number of houses have been demolished. In short, this quarter of Paris, formerly so beautiful, is unrecognizable. On the side of Vincennes, I am told, the work is pushed with more activity still. An entrenched camp is established in the plain of St. Maur, which commands the passage of the Marne. The inhabitants of all the surrounding localities have abandoned their houses, and sought shelter in Paris. As to the real effective number of the troops intrusted with our defense, I estimate it, according to authentic information, at about 200,000 men, of whom 15,000 belong to the regular army, 5,000 to the municipal guards and gendarmes, 10,000 sailors and marines, 70,000 gardes mobiles, and about 100,000 of the reserve and troops of fortresses, consisting of national guards, firemen, &c. With this effective force, and abundance of provisions, we can hold the enemy in check for some time. * * * * The army of the enemy around Metz is still superior in numbers, but decimated by the late combats, and incapable at present of resisting a violent attack. The reinforcements which it receives consist of the Landwehr and levies of Southern Germany, suddenly taken from the plow to invade our country. The enormous losses sustained by the Prussian Army are not much calculated to encourage these new levies. There is a striking advantage, therefore, in favor of the troops who have assembled around Chalons to defend the soil of our invaded country. Therefore, we are looking out for a signal revenge of Woerth and Forbach, in the military circle surrounding Metz. * * * * In Alsace and Lorraine the exigencies of the Prussians, and the exorbitant requisitions of their commissariat, have exasperated the unhappy inhabitants, who, plundered, stripped and maltreated, carry on a guerilla warfare today against the invaders. Therefore, King WILLIAM launches a proclamation, that every individual not belonging to the French Army, taken in any act of open hostility against the Prussians, shall be shot!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hohenzollern Candidature Revived in Spain—The Explosive Bullet Story—War Effects in Belgium and England—Captures by the French Navy.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The successes of the Prussian Armies have caused the revival of the question of the Hohenzollern candidature. There are rumors that Gen. PRIM is in favor of submitting the subject to the people by means of a *plebiscitum*.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—All the journals here indignantly deny the truth of the report, also printed in the London *Times*, that the *mitrailleurs* are loaded with explosive bullets.

ANTWERP, Aug. 23.—The war has paralyzed business here. No failures have yet been announced, nor are any anticipated. Here, as everywhere, the only hope of the resumption of commercial activity is based on the speedy triumph of the Prussians.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The stock market is depressed by the expected shipment of bullion to France. The Admiralty have postponed, until the war is ended, the sale of surplus naval stores. A strong squadron of British iron-clads is anchored off the Nore, with fires banked. The object of Prince NAPOLEON's visit to Florence was to protest against the neutrality of Italy.... The extraordinary forces called out by the Swiss Government are returning to their homes, the regular army being considered sufficient to protect the neutrality of the country.

The following dispatch has just been received here from Alexandria: "The Prussian frigate *Hertha*, carrying twenty-eight guns, has been captured by the French. No particulars are given." A Prussian bark, from Dartmouth, while trying to make a German port, was captured yesterday by a French cruiser. HERBERT BISMARCK, one of the sons of the Prussian Prime Minister, was wounded in the foot. His brother WILLIAM had his horse killed under him. A letter from Baden, published here today, says the French peasants are so fanatical as to poison the wells in Alsace.

Aid for the Wounded of Both Nations from San Francisco—Wild Rumors of French Successes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The German Sanitary Committee today remitted an additional $15,000 to Berlin. The French Sanitary fund amounts to $16,000, the Republicans, Orleanists and Imperialists contributing without respect to differences. The French residents were jubilant last night over a private dispatch announcing that a great victory had been won by the French Army. They paraded the streets, cheering and singing. Another dispatch was received today announcing the capture of King WILLIAM's staff, which created intense excitement. The streets in front of the newspaper offices were almost impassable.

A LULL IN THE HOSTILITIES.

News Still Contradictory—Reorganization of the German Army—The Struggle may be Protracted—Junction of McMahon with Bazaine.

The war dispatches are this morning unusually meagre, and their tenor still continues to be contradictory. From Prussian sources we have a *resumé* of the situation, to the effect that the communication between Metz and Thionville has been interrupted; that the head-quarters of the Crown Prince is, as has been asserted at least half a dozen times before, at Bar-la-Duc, that communication between Chalons and Paris has been cut off, (how it is not stated,) and that McMAHON and FAILLY are retreating upon the capital. On the other hand, we have the assurance of the French War Minister that the aspect of affairs is hopeful, as also the declaration of BAZAINE that his communications are secure, and that, generally, he is master of the situation. It is added that the Prussian armies west of Metz have been reinforced by the Crown Prince, who has, for this purpose, arrested his march toward Paris, and that BAZAINE, strengthened by fresh troops from Chalons, is preparing for a formidable attack. Amid contradictions so palpable, it is useless to attempt to discover the true aspect of affairs.

The oft-iterated reports of enormous Prussian losses receive strong confirmation from the request said to have been made to convey 85,000 wounded men across the Belgian frontier. That the bloody nature of the war interferes in so great degree with fresh enlistment, as Paris papers report, is far from likely, still it is obvious that the Prussian advantages of last week were gained at a greater expense than they can well afford to repeat. The reorganization of the three great sections of the German Armies probably points to an intention of fully securing the positions which have been gained, and to a more gradual advance than has hitherto been followed. The army of the centre, under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, continues to be the strongest of the three divisions, and now contains, besides, the flower of the Prussian Army corps. If a thorough investment of Metz is to be accomplished, and its reduction attempted, it is probable that this great force will be employed in that task. The possession of half a million of effective soldiers in all, in addition to the reserves from the older troops of the Landweer that are pouring across the Rhine, to occupy places already captured, preserves the undoubted superiority in numbers of the Prussian to the French Army. Whether even this force will be found sufficient to all the necessities of the strategical position, which grows daily more complicated, and to striking, at the same time, an effective blow at Paris, remains to be seen. The prospects of an early termination of the struggle are, so far as the field of battle is concerned, becoming daily more distant.

The most important news received at the hour of our going to press is that McMAHON has succeeded in effecting a junction with BAZAINE. This will undoubtedly increase the difficulties of the Prussian commanders, and if Gen. TROCHU can effectually guard against an attack on Paris, the fortunes of the campaign may be suddenly changed. The prospects of the French are undeniably better than they have been since the great defeat inflicted on McMAHON, now nearly three weeks ago.

PRUSSIAN INTRIGUE.

The Plot Against Belgium—Letter from the Hungarian Patriot Turr to Bismarck.

The following remarkable letter, addressed by the well-known Hungarian patriot, Gen. TURR, to Count BISMARCK, has just been published by the *Wiener Tagblatt*:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: You will doubtless recollect the days of the 10th and 11th of June, 1866, on which we spoke about the eventuality of a war between Prussia and Austria. Should your recollection of those conversations, however, have in some degree faded, I venture to assist Your Excellency's memory by giving some details of the locality where they took place. Such external details often revive the recollection, and the naming of a well-known locality often refreshes to a remarkable degree, the whole train of ideas which accidentally became connected with it. On the 10th of June, 1866, I had the honor to speak with Your Excellency in your study in the evening; and on the 11th I passed an hour with you under the large tree in your garden. Your Excellency was very anxious as to the result of the war, which was then about to commence. You said: "Ah! if the Emperor NAPOLEON only wished it, the war would give us no trouble; the Emperor could easily take Belgium and Luxembourg, and regulate the frontiers of France. I proposed all this to the Emperor NAPOLEON, but he would not consent to it. If you go to Paris, pray tell all this to His Highness, Prince NAPOLEON." This was what your Excellency said to me on the days of the 10th and 11th of June, 1866. When, on my return from a mission to the East, after the war, in February, 1867, I again spoke with you, I remarked to your Excellency that Germany's unity could only be completed if Prussia would decide on following the example of CHARLES ALBERT, who in 1848 raised not the banner of Savoy, but the national flag of Italy, and gave his country a liberal constitution. We see however, I added, that Prussia everywhere unfolds only the Prussian flag, and that it gives a constitution to the Bund which is less liberal than any other constitution in the German States. Your Excellency replied to this, that all I had said was true, and that the Prussifying tendencies which distinguished the government of King WILLIAM are lamentable, but that your Excellency had not the power to remedy the evils caused by the King and the great Prussian Party.

Referring to Austria, I said that this Power might, perhaps, give the Hungarians such concessions as would meet the wishes of the country. Your Excellency replied that you doubted this, and added: "Austria is always working in the interest of Prussia. Look at the treaties of Gastein and Nikolsburg. Austria left her allies in the lurch, and gave me the opportunity of concluding an alliance with them myself. Rest assured that if the Austrian concessions should not satisfy Hungary, I will do everything to help your country to recover its entire independence, and even extend its territories eastward." To this I ventured to reply that Hungary has no desire to make conquests, but that it requires for its security the restoration of Poland, to which end Prussia ought also to assist that noble country. Your Excellency replied that Prussia was ready to do much for Hungary and for the countries on the Lower Danube, but that Poland was out of the question, as Prussia cannot do without the friendship of Russia. Your Excellency then adverted to the warmth of the French papers, which you deplored, and proceeded as follows: "I wish to live in friendship with France, and I am decidedly opposed to a war with France. We owe mainly to the Emperor NAPOLEON the success of our arms in 1866. The Emperor facilitated our plan of action by his loyal attitude and by his neutrality, for which he did not claim any compensation; I am, therefore ready to support France in everything. But here in Berlin we must act cautiously, in order not to excite the suspicions of our King. If the Emperor NAPOLEON would express any of his wishes in writing, I will undertake to realize his wish in a few months. If, for instance, he should wish to annex Luxembourg, let him only create a French party in Luxembourg in favor of annexation to France. I will not even inquire whether the majority of the population really desires this union; but I would accept the accomplished fact in silence. As for Belgium, I have often said, and I repeat it once more, let the Emperor NAPOLEON take Belgium, and if any Government should object, we will oppose it with our bayonets." Your Excellency is aware that I reported these words to the Emperor NAPOLEON, as with this view I wrote to you at the address which your Excellency wrote with your own hand in my pocket-book, which I have carefully kept to this day. In my letter I remarked to your Excellency that if Prussia wishes to have friends in France she must prove by her attitude that the object of her policy is a free Germany, and not the military rule of Prussia.

The concessions which Austria made to Hungary were considerable. The great majority of the people accepted them with joy, and when, after twenty years' exile, I again saw my country in the middle of September, 1867, I convinced myself that the great majority of the Hungarians were really reconciled with their sovereign. Shortly after I went to Constantinople and thence to Belgrade. In the latter town I met at the house of the Italian Consul, CAVALIERE SLOVASSO, the Prussian Consul, Herr LOBAREAU, and the President of Servia, M. MARINOVICS.

We talked of politics. During our conversation the Prussian Consul, turning to M. MARINOVICS, said that Servia ought to arm with energy, in order to cross the Danube and the Save at the first opportunity, to take Croatia, Bacska and the Banat, and to come to the assistance of the Prussians, who would be marching on Vienna through Bohemia, while the Prussians would attack on their side.

To this I remarked that Herr LOBAREAU's words were very significant, and that they looked as if Prussia had entirely altered the programme of the war since 1866. The Prussian Consul now attempted to explain away what he had said, but he only grew more confused. When I was left alone with M. MARINOVICS, the latter assured me that Servia would not allow herself to be tempted by Prussia into such rash adventures, and that, moreover, the Servians attached great importance to the friendship of Hungary. I replied that the interests of both Servia and Hungary required that there should be the greatest harmony between them, and that I could only rejoice at the happy accident which disclosed to me a portion of the Prussian plans that were of a nature to stifle all my Prussian sympathies. After returning from the East I related this incident, which, according to my custom, I had taken a note of, to some friends and countrymen in October, 1867.

I had no intention of making these things public, but as I perceive that your Excellency, by the revelations which have proceeded from your side, and especially by the publication of the Benedetti treaty, endeavoring to appear innocent before the world, I look upon it as fair war to send your Excellency this little memento by the same public channel as that to which your Excellency has appealed. Hungary wishes ardently to see Germany free and great; but Hungary will not allow herself to be duped by Prussia, the intimate friend of Russia. At the first menace the Hungarians, as in the days of MARIA THERESA, will rally round their sovereign to defend their country.

(Signed,) STEPHEN TURR.

CITY WAR NEWS.

Irish Sympathy for France.

A notice having appeared in the papers that an Irish meeting would be held for the purpose of expressing sympathy with France, about fifty Irishmen met at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, last evening. Col. FITZPATRICK called the meeting to order, and Mr. GEORGE ARCHDEACON was elected Chairman. The latter, on taking the chair, expressed his sympathy with France in the present war, because, he said, she had always assisted Ireland in her revolutionary movements. The Irish and French belonged to the same race. They had always acted in unison, and there was a bond of friendship between them now. The speaker then stated that the meeting was too small, in proportion to the large number of Irishmen in this City, to make a demonstration of sympathy with France. He suggested that the meeting be postponed, and a call for another be made. Col. FITZPATRICK approved this suggestion. Mr. DANIEL R. LYDDY, of the *Irish Republic*, made an address, in which he declared his sympathy to be with France, because she had been the asylum of Irish patriots, and she was leading civilization in Europe. On his motion it was resolved to adjourn, and to meet again at a call to be advertised in the newspapers.

The German Young Men's Christian Association and the War.

The directors of the German Young Men's Christian Association, at a meeting held on Saturday evening, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we as Christians regard with horror the idea of war between nations as a terrible arbitrator of national interests; and

Whereas, Germany, our fatherland, a land of rich promise to the world, in its peaceable, industrious and intelligent people, and in its educational, benevolent and Christian institutions, has become involved in a bloody and exhaustive war with all its attendant evils and suffering by the intrigues and unhallowed ambition of the Emperor of a neighboring nation, we, as Germans and Christians, while we deplore the existence of war between Germany and France, do naturally sympathise with the just cause of our fatherland defending the unity and liberty of her people, and that we feel our own responsibility for the spiritual welfare of her soldiers, and for the care of the sick and wounded, the widows and orphans of the war;

Resolved, Therefore, that we organise from this body a Christian Commission, for the purpose of securing aid and providing for the necessities of the sick and wounded, the widows and orphans of the war; and for this purpose we appoint and authorize each member of the Board of Directors to receive and solicit subscriptions and donations, and we invite all churches and religious institutions to co-operate with us and aid us in this matter.

Subscriptions and donations may be sent to JUSTUS PFARRER, at the Association Hall, No. 69 Ludlow-street; PETER KEHR, No. 115 Norfolk-street, of the firm of KEHR, KELLNER & CO., and to HENRY BERGE, No. 95 John-street. Meetings of the Commission will be held every Friday evening, at the Association Hall, No. 69 Ludlow-street.

American Surgeons for the German Army.

In addition to the physicians whose names have already been published in the TIMES, the following have departed for Europe, to join the German Army as assistant surgeons: Dr. AUGUSTUS ACHENBACH, from this City, and Dr. J. J. REUSS, from Baltimore, Md. They sailed at the expense of the German Patriotic Aid Society, of this City, from this port, on the 17th inst., per steamer *Idaho*, to England, whence they will sail to Antwerp, Belgium, and then go to the place of their destination.

Mr. Frederick Kapp on the War.

Mr. FREDERICK KAPP, in his last letter to the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, says that the movement of the North German Army was conducted with the regularity of clockwork. From July 25 every forty-five minutes a train was started on the four principal railways, traversing Germany from east to west, with a battalion of infantry or cavalry. He counted during daytime sixty-three military trains on his journey to Berlin. Imitating the Americans during the last war, arrangements were made by the citizens at every station to furnish the troops with eatables, wine and beer. Young ladies of the best families served as waiters, and everything helped to maintain the spirits of the troops, who would otherwise have greatly suffered from the very oppressive heat. On the 22d of June 100,000 men were announced to the military authorities as passing through the fortress. In the afternoon of the 23d an entirely new pontoon bridge was completed across the Rhine, so that the soldiers marched simultaneously over three bridges toward the Palatinate. The reason why we were ready sooner than the French is that the French marched their regiments, incomplete as they were, to the frontier, and ordered those who were on leave or who belonged to their reserves, to join their regiments singly as well as they could. These men were scattered all over France, while according to the Prussian system every regiment is raised in a certain district, where the reserves and those on leave of absence can be called in a few hours. When a Prussian regiment reaches the place of its destination, it is complete and ready to fight, while it is very difficult in France and other States of Europe to reach the normal war strength of the various regiments; in all cases more men were ready for service in every Prussian regiment than were required to make them complete. As much as possible the married Landwehr men were refused, because a sufficient number of single men offered themselves. Those Landwehr men who distinguished themselves in the war of 1863, are assigned to the fortresses in order to give the younger ones an opportunity to serve in front.

The "Cold Shoulder"—Reception to be Given a New-York Regiment at Hartford, Conn.

The Hartford *Courant*, of the 23d inst., says a resolution to appropriate $500 toward paying for the reception of the New-York regiment on Friday, was defeated in both branches of the City Government last evening. The view taken of it was that the regiment received a private invitation, if it did not come of its own motion. The same journal in another column has the following:

"The members of the City Government last evening evidently labored under a misapprehension concerning the proposed visit of the New-York regiment on Friday of this week. It was stated that the regiment were to come here upon the invitation of prominent citizens, and that those who invited them should defray the necessary expenses of a proper reception. Such is not the case. The regiment come here on an excursion of their own planning, desiring to visit our beautiful city. The military companies of the city thought it no more than courteous to tender them an escort, and considered that a collation would be a hospitable provision, as the visitors will arrive 'before breakfast' Friday morning. A feeling of kindly hospitality prompted the suggestion, and it was supposed that if the military would give their time and pay a portion of the expenses of such a reception, the city Government would be willing to give a small sum toward carrying out the very proper programme. Under the circumstances, the voting of the sum asked for would have been a very fitting exercise of hospitality, and the refusal of it embarrasses those who desired to pay the visitors an appropriate compliment, not on their own behalf as military men solely, but as citizens of Hartford. The regiment will arrive Friday morning, spend the day and leave for New-York at evening. There is now no definite plan for their reception. Their committee has already arranged for their hotel accommodations here. It is a pity that the very excellent plan of our military men to show them a little courtesy was not better understood by the Common Council, or that a similar spirit of hospitality did not prevail among the members."

Horrible Tragedy in Missouri—A Whole Family Poisoned—Finding of the Bodies.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal*, of the 20th inst., has the following: "Last night, about 1 o'clock, our usually quiet city was the scene of a most fiendish murder. A whole family, consisting of father, mother and five children, were sent into eternity without a moment's warning. The family of Mr. and Mrs. C. ROACH, who reside in the basement of the little brown house situated upon Wyandotte-street, retired at their usual hour last night, little suspecting that that was their last night upon this earth. They were discovered about 2 o'clock, and the sight presented was too horrible to describe. The bodies of the father and mother lay in the corner of the cellar furthest from the door. Mr. ROACH lay upon his back, his head toward Main-street. Mrs. ROACH lay in the opposite corner, upon her face. The countenances of both parents plainly indicated that the death struggle was a terrible one. The children lay in the centre of the floor. The heartless creature who had administered the poison was not content with death alone, but had mutilated the bodies of the poor little innocents in a most shocking manner, the head of the eldest being literally mashed to a jelly. The murderer or murderers, for there is supposed to have been two, in their haste to leave the vicinity of their most foul crime, did not remove the fatal dish containing the liquid which had dealt death to this once happy family; there it sat, a dumb witness of their damning act, a cup still one-half full of diluted arsenic, with slices of bread beside it. The murderers have made their escape; it is thought, however, suspicion rests upon one or two persons who do not live over a thousand miles away. It is to be hoped that the real perpetrators of this shocking murder will soon be discovered and brought to justice."

The Drouth in New-England.

The Springfield *Republican* of the 23d inst. says that the drouth is unabated in this locality, and within three or four days the blight of the previous weeks has become painfully visible. Many young shade trees, especially maples, are clad in the russet sereness of Autumn, the grass has grown drearily dry and yellow, firs and other evergreens are dying, apples are withering, the promise of the gardens fails. Nearly this story can be told far to the eastward, down through Connecticut, and thirty miles, at least, westward. The Berkshire hills and vales, in pleasant contrast, are refreshing in their unfaded verdure from even the slight brief showers that they have known. It rained thereabouts Saturday morning, when it was perfectly dry here. Reckless or devout, we are all ready to pray for rain.

WAR LETTERS.

Trustworthy Details of Recent Important Movements.

Exciting Scenes in the Streets of Paris.

The City Once More in the Hands of the Mob, and Leaders in Peril.

Proceedings in the Chambers Attending the Overthrow of the Ollivier Ministry.

Full Particulars of the Recent Disastrous Defeats of McMahon's Army.

Long Continued and Terrible Fighting—The French Finally Utterly Routed—Appalling Loss of Life—Movements About Metz—Effect of the French Reverses.

ASPECT OF PARIS.

History Repeating Itself—New Paris Under an Old Phase—The Old Women and the Fat Rentiers in Convulsions of Terror—A Black Sunday, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1870.

The aspect of Paris within the past week is no longer that of the gay capital which NAPOLEON III., through his Grand Vizier, HAUSSMANN, declared to be especially embellished for the delectation of rich foreigners, those fortunate natives who might be in the enjoyment of ten thousand dollars income being permitted to share in all its advantages. Paris has become the Paris of the Parisian, of the traditional Parisian, who dares to take his destinies in his own hand, and great events, great changes, are foreshadowed by his daring attitude.

CHARACTER OF THE EXCITEMENT.

The excitement caused by the moving incidents of the past week is not loud, but deep, and it will require the profound study of future historians to estimate and set forth all the events, all the motives which have led gradually during the present reign to the state of feeling now developed in the French nation. With my fellow-chroniclers of the hour, I must content myself with giving a superficial glance and a hasty record of what is passing under my own eyes.

THE EMPEROR'S CONDUCT.

The first announcement of battle and victory at Saarbrück was given by the Emperor, accompanied by a strong chorus of devout worshipers in a melodramatic style befiting the prologue of a domestic comedy, rather than that of a very terrible and bloody tragedy. The Emperor's personal dispatch to his well-beloved EUGENIE bordered, indeed, a little upon broad farce, the two principal clauses being a statement that their son "LOUIS had received the baptism of fire," that "LOUIS had gone into the battle with such composure that it drew tears from the eyes of old soldiers." This, of a little delicately-organized boy of thirteen, who, carefully screened all his life from everything disagreeable, was thus announced as being endowed with an insensibility of nerve in sight of killed and wounded, vexed and troubled the people, who plainly saw through this attempt to manufacture a hero for their future adoration. Notwithstanding all the glowing accounts of this first engagement, it became evident that there was, in fact, little to be told. It might be reckoned merely a sort of holiday promenade to which the Emperor, the little Prince, followed by a brilliant staff, all glittering in their elegant uniforms, went in the morning after breakfast in order to pass the time until dinner, when the whole party—after a pretty little skirmish (only a hundred or so killed and wounded)—a *mitrailleuse* pointed by His Majesty's august hands—a few innocent observations of the young student in the art of war—caracolled gaily back with excellent appetites, the youthful hero of the day, however, composedly making a sketch of the field before he could be induced to take his seat at table. I have read oftentimes the same fine descriptions of how the Court went on a hunting excursion, in which the Emperor always killed more game than any one of his courtiers could bring down.

EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH DISASTERS.

But the troops had remained too long inactive—every one was impatient to hear of a beginning. Saarbrück was a good point near the Imperial head-quarters at Metz, for the first essay, in order that the Imperial journals might find an occasion to open a fire of factitious enthusiasm. Pæans of victory were sung, as if Prussia had been conquered at one blow. But this effervescence was of short duration. Two days later came the triumph of the Prussian Army at Wissembourg—(on Thursday, the 4th; Saarbrück was taken on the 2d.) So little confidence is felt by the Emperor in the disposition of the nation, that he and his military advisers deliberated so long over the propriety of announcing their defeat, that Paris had the first intelligence of it through the columns of the London *Times*. The telegraphic dispatch to the Empress and the Ministers was received by them at midnight only. At 11 o'clock the next day the Embassies were informed, and not until 2 o'clock was the French public let into the Imperial secret, already known to every other nation in Europe. A feeling of exasperation took firm root among the Parisians from that moment.

"DOWN WITH THE PRUSSIANS!"

In the afternoon of Friday an occasion presented itself for a partial explosion of this repressed irritation—confined, however, to demonstrations of hatred against Prussia as the immediate cause of the misfortune. Since the declaration of war, reports have been continually spread that gold and silver from the Bank of France were being transferred to Berlin through certain bankers of Paris known or suspected to be favorable to Prussia. Acting on these reports, the Minister of War, on Friday morning, caused a seizure to be made, at the Lyons and Eastern Railway Station, of a number of boxes of specie addressed to banking-houses in Belgium and Switzerland. This confiscation was proven to be unjust—the money being destined for perfectly legitimate uses. Nevertheless, the rumor of the affair, colored variously, was soon spread throughout the city. About 3 o'clock Mons. DREHER, of the firm of LEON & DREHER, bankers, who have their office at the corner of the Rue Richelieu and the Boulevard Montmartre, holding in his hand the paper from which he had just read aloud to a gentleman he accompanied to the door of his house, the dispatch announcing the Wissembourg defeat, said: "This is not the end of it. We will have another chance, and that, perhaps, this very day." According to M. DREHER's account, these words were misinterpreted, as referring to the Prussians, by a bystander, who at once stood up for French prowess. A violent dispute ensued, in which every one passing took part, M. DREHER not being able to make himself heard. A crowd was soon collected; the cry of "Down with the Prussians" was raised, and the Police interfered, advising the bankers to close their house, as they could not answer for the populace under the state of excitement existing—that reasoning was out of the question. The bankers hastened to follow the counsel given them, with the aid of the sergents de ville closing the doors and lowering the iron shutters of the front. Immediately some one stepped forward and wrote on the shutters, "Closed on account of insult to France." The crowd, increasing continually, soon became uncontrollable. Stones were thrown, without much damage to the iron, but breaking several of the large plate-glass windows which were exposed in the upper part. A special volley was directed against a gilded double-headed eagle which forms the sign of the banking-house in question. The people not being specially skilled in heraldry, fancied this to be the confirmation of their suspicions of treason. A National Guard corrected this error by stepping forward, mounting on a chair and writing below: "Respect for the arms of Russia." This seemed to cool off the excitement for an instant, but it soon found another direction, turning itself against the banking-house of HIRSCH & Co., a little further down the Rue Richelieu. A Commissary of Police, with his blue scarf of solemn occasions girdled about him, reached this point in time, by taking a firm attitude, to save Mr. HIRSCH and his clerks from personal harm. But the same scene was enacted here, the crowd thickening every moment, yet with no other intent evidently, but to make a manifestation against Prussia, as a sort of vent to their pent-up rage against the actual state of things, in more respects than one. All the evening these scenes were renewed; in one of them a fellow correspondent was very badly treated from a fancied resemblance to some well-known Prussian. He was only saved from a most uncomfortable, not to say perilous position, by the interference of the proprietor of the Café Richi. None of the brutal attempts of the past year to disperse the numerous assemblages on the boulevards were undertaken. There was no excuse for legal interference, no noisy songs even were to be heard; a general depression was predominant. Great numbers of persons remained, however, until a late hour at night.

REMARKABLE STREET SCENES.

The following morning (Saturday) no further intelligence from the seat of war was to be found in the columns of the *Officiel* or other famed journals. The Bourse opened with everything flat. At 2½ o'clock the city was electrified by a telegram announcing "A great victory! Thirty-two thousand Prussians, with the Prince FREDERIC at their head, taken prisoners!" In an instant, the Boulevards, the Rue de Rivoli, all the principal streets, were decorated with flags. On the Place de la Bourse, the enthusiasm amounted to delirium—shouts of "Vive la France! Vive la victoire! Vive l'armée!" rent the air; La Marseillaise was sung frantically on all sides. The pet tenor, CAPOUL, happening to pass, was borne in triumph to an omnibus, upon which he mounted, and led the patriotic chorus, with still greater applause than he receives upon that other stage—the Opera Comique. On the Boulevards, the emotion was not less extraordinary—MARIE SASS, accompanied by Mme. GUEYWARD, passing in an open carriage, was recognized, and immediately impressed for the popular service, as singer-in-ordinary to their Majesties, the people—sovereign for the hour. MARIE SASS, her voice well trained to open air singing by her debuts in the café concerts of Paris, gave the Marseillaise in magnificent style, was encored, and encored, the whole crowd uniting in the choruses. When she was fairly overcome with the effort, she was covered with bouquets and wreaths of flowers, under which her ample proportions were completely hidden, leaving nothing but her face and that of her companion to be seen.

EFFECT OF THE DENIAL OF THE REPORT.

These scenes of rejoicing were most ephemeral. The news of glorious victory so mysteriously promulgated, met in less than an hour, mysteriously, with a complete refutation. The Minister of the Interior knew nothing of the supposed dispatch, and yet it is well known that flags are not put out in very many cases unless by express request of the Police. The revulsion was terrible. An excited band first rushed to the Bourse—all operations ceased. After several attempts to destroy a part of the interior of the building, the Police arrived in sufficient force to eject the people and to close the building. A gentleman of the Bourse then took his place on the steps and harangued the dense mass collected on the place, urging the people to go at once to the Place Vendome to inquire if Mons. OLLIVIER's intelligent citizens were to be exposed to such errors as the one just committed by his maladministration, and to demand as a right the latest intelligence from the army.

EXPLANATIONS DEMANDED FROM M. OLLIVIER.

A large body of men, increasing at every step, then led the way toward the Ministry. On reaching the Place Vendome, M. OLLIVIER was just getting out of his carriage on his return from a council of Ministers, under the presidence of the Empress, at St. Cloud. Before entering the house he replied to the first question asked him, that he had no news from the army, and that as soon as he received any would communicate it to the inhabitants of Paris, &c. The interrogatories becoming more and more difficult to answer, M. OLLIVIER was advised to go into his house and address the people from his balcony. Fatigued, the Minister twice refused to respond to the appeals, more and more energetically expressed, for an explanation of the morning's mystification. Thrice he sent his secretaries to the window—each time they were sent back by a storm of hisses, and cries of "Ollivier! Ollivier!" in a tone of menace. M. OLLIVIER was forced to make his appearance; his first words were, "*Prenez garde*;" (Take care;) and before he could utter another syllable the whole mass cried out, "No threats! we will not submit to them now; explain yourself. Why are we treated like children? no threats; no threats." When the tumult had subsided, M. OLLIVIER explained that he wished to say, "Take care that the Prussians do not interpret your attitude into one favorable to them." M. OLLIVIER continued with most "lame and impotent conclusions," satisfying no one, but assuring the people that when the Ministers had any intelligence they should share it.

PARIS BY EVENING.

The evening passed in pacific but most decided demonstrations against the Government—cries of "Vive la France!" "Down with Prussia!" and singing "La Marseillaise," being the recognized mode of expressions of disapproval. The Police and Garde Nationale were called out to prevent any violent disturbance, but it was entirely beyond their power to prevent assemblages. Mons. OLLIVIER was visited by several deputations of several thousands of the good citizens during the course of the evening, until finally a detachment of Gardes Nationale on horseback was called out to watch over his slumbers. At midnight not less than 10,000 persons were assembled in front of the Theatre des Varieties, where LEFORT, DEVOYON and other singers of renown alternately took the lead in patriotic hymns—a rather pleasant substitute for stump-speaking of a warm Summer evening.

PARIS IN DANGER.

On Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock the *Journal Officiel* issued a "second edition," which contained a series of documents not in the least calculated to calm the troubled state of the public mind. A second terrible defeat of the French; an affirmation from the Emperor that, being cut off from Marshal McMAHON, he had no news to give beyond the bare fact, and a Ministerial proclamation calling for the immediate fortification of Paris, finishing with "No giving way! no divisions! Our resources are immense! Let us combat with firmness and the country will be saved!" (The people had not before suspected that it was in danger.) The convocation of the Chambers for the 11th (advanced the next day to the 9th.) Proclamation of martial law in Paris. The indescribable agitation of all classes may be more readily imagined than described. My servant rushed in telling me that the Prussians would be in Paris in three days, and that a sergent de ville had just told her that the said Prussians spared neither women nor children; that they massacred without mercy even babies in their cradles.

CRY FOR ARMS.

The physiognomy of Paris during all this dismal day was most remarkable. Notwithstanding a drenching rain, bodies of young men, four or five hundred in each band—with banners inscribed with "Give us Chassepots! Give us Arms!"—marched at intervals along the Boulevards, the Place Vendome, the Place Beauveau, (residence of the Minister of the Interior,) silently without cries of any sort except on reaching the Ministerial residences, when each body would shout with one voice, "Arms! Arms! to march against the Prussians!" A giddy party in a carriage on the Boulevard attempt to sing La Marseillaise in an effort at gayety—an old gentleman steps from the sidewalk and said "This is no time for singing, we do not know yet which of us has lost a brother or a friend in the battle;" and the song was hushed instantly. It was horribly solemn.

THE EMPRESS.

The Empress came into the Tuleries from St. Cloud at about 11 o'clock, and held council with the Ministers during the whole day and evening, with only an hour's entermission for dinner. As soon as Her Majesty arrived in the capital she issued a proclamation announcing her advent, and declaring herself ready to stand by the flag of her country in its hour of danger, in fact to take her place in the very midst of peril. It may be taken for granted that Her Majesty's artists of the toilette are engaged busily in making designs of a costume for Her Majesty *à la Jeanne d'Arc!*

ORDERS OF BARAGUAY.

Toward evening, Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, in virtue of his power as Military Governor of Paris, issued an "order" prohibiting groups in the streets, threatening recusants with a resort to forcible dispersion. No notice was taken of this order, bands of several thousands were marching from one point to another until a late hour. In the Rue de la Paix, the Place Vendome and the Boulevards near these localities, were defended from an early hour by an immense force of Police, aided by the Garde Nationale, and toward 11 o'clock, by a detachment of cuirassiers—defended from approach, not from attack, for every popular manifestation that has been made up to this hour has been of an essentially peaceable character. No one can yet, foresee the results. The people were dispersed from the Place du Chateau d'Eau (a favorite rallying point of the working classes in late demonstrations) by the Police, without accident. During a charge near the Rue de la Paix, it is reported that a number of persons was injured. The evening, although the weather had become fair, was even more sombre than the day had been, for the latest bulletin, at 5 o'clock, reported a second defeat of McMAHON, and all Paris retired in a state of nervous disquiet. At the Palais Royal this uneasiness manifested itself in the departure of a file of heavily-laden wagons during the night. Prince NAPOLEON is doubtless following the example of King LEOPOLD of Belgium.

GENERAL CONSCRIPTION.

Monday morning brought no details, but another decree touching every man, woman and child in the city. This new measure calls for the incorporation of every healthy man between thirty and forty years of age, into the Garde Nationale for the defense of Paris and the fortifications—and of all those between twenty-five and thirty, not already in the Garde Nationale Mobile, to be enlisted in its ranks. The anxious faces of the women, while reading this decree placarded on the walls, was most painful to witness. No matter what interested politicians may affirm, it is perfectly evident, so evident that he who runs may read, that the heart of the nation is not in this war—it cannot be persuaded of the utility of massacring so many of its sons. Notwithstanding this decree, the citizens of Paris find the greatest difficulty in enrolling themselves, for immediately after enrollment comes the putting of a dangerous utensil, called the Chassepot, in their hands, and the Government cannot be assured that the Prussians will be the first enemy attacked by these citizen-soldiers. Monday evening presented a repetition of the same scenes, with the variation of a little more energy in the dispersion of the assemblages. No event of importance transpired. The boulevards were gloomy, however, for the principal cafés all closed their doors, or only served their customers inside.

AT THE OPERA.

At the Grand Opera, a new national hymn, by GOUNOD, words by A. FREY, was sung with enthusiastic encores, by DEVOYON. The refrain is, "A la frontier; à la frontier," ("To the frontier; to the frontier,") and the music is said to be one of GOUNOD'S happiest inspirations. I have not yet had an opportunity of judging it personally. In contrast to the brilliant scene of the opera, was that enacted at the Eastern Railway Station during the greater part of the afternoon. A long train of cars arrived, bearing several hundred of the wounded during the late battles, besides numbers of the sick who have been sent away from the hospitals at Metz, to make room for new victims to monarchical ambition.

APPEAL FOR THE WOUNDED.

Countess DE FLAVIGNY, the President of the Ambulance Society of France, makes a frantic appeal to her countrywomen and women for aid in money, linen and wine at once. She writes: "For the love of God, for the love of your sons, for the love of suffering fellow-citizens, give all you can, and give quickly!"

DOWNFALL OF OLLIVIER

Opening of the Chambers—Tumultuous Scenes in Front of the Palais Bourbon—The Crowd Dispersed by the Military—Fierce Discussions in the Chamber—Committee of Public Safety Proposed—The New Cabinet, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1870.

The meeting of the Chambers, yesterday, was the occasion of a still more imposing, although strictly peaceable, manifestation of public feeling than had previously taken place. Before mid-day the people had assembled in a dense mass on the Quais, the Pont de la Concorde, and the Place de la Concorde. Large numbers of spectators were collected on the terrace of the Tuileries gardens, from whence they looked down upon what was passing beneath them without being exposed to the dangers of a crowd. As the Deputies whose faces were most familiar to the masses passed to the Legislative Palace, they were received with various demonstrations, according to their popularity. Messieurs JULES FAVRE, JULES FERRY, JULES SIMON, GAMBETTA TELLETAN and other members of the opposition were loudly acclaimed, while Mons. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC shared with Minister OLLIVIER the tokens of dissatisfaction their unyielding devotion to the present dynasty has prepared for them among the populace of Paris. Before the hour for opening the Chambers arrived, a strong force of infantry, followed by a company of cuirassiers, cleared the Quai d'Orsay from the Pont des Invalides to the Pont Royal—neither carriages nor foot passengers were allowed to pass. The crowd then collected in silence on the opposite of the river, the Quai which borders the garden of the Tuileries. A panic seems then to have possessed the guards of the palace. A picquet of soldiers was sent for, and the garden, filled as is usual at that hour with children playing under the eyes of their mothers, or their nurses, was cleared, and the gates closed. The people, not at all moved by this distrust of their intentions, tranquilly looked on, evidently with a feeling of wonder as to what would occur next. From time to time a detachment of horse—either cuirassiers or lancers—would dash at full speed along the Quais, but as there was no assemblage worth dispersing, there was no confusion. Still, the mass of the people remained awaiting—no one seemed to know for what—all looking anxious and depressed. Every one who went into the crowd remarked that there was but one great preoccupation, expressed in a low tone, "Why have we no news from the army?" "What has happened? Will the Deputies in session succeed in obtaining the armament of the citizens of Paris." While the crowd was at its greatest, a terrible storm of wind and rain came on, which dispersed it temporarily. When the rain ceased the same men were to be found watching and waiting. The adjournment of the session was accomplished by the same manifestations of feeling as its assembling. M. GAMBETTA was accosted by several of the people, asking his advice with regard to the best manner of procuring arms. His reply was: "Remain at home; do not make useless demonstrations—events will aid you." When all the Deputies had left the palace, the troops filed off, followed by the crowd, crying "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive la France!"

SCENES AT THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

The scenes which took place at the opening of the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, were of the most agitating character, and reminded one so forcibly of those which occurred during the first French revolution, that they are entitled to a fuller description than is usually given within the limits of a letter. After the usual formalities observed upon such occasions had been complied with, M. EMILE OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice and head of the Cabinet, rose and addressed the Chamber.

He said that the Emperor, having promised that the Empress would convoke them if the circumstances became difficult, the Government did not feel justified in waiting to call them together until the situation of the country had become compromised.

M. LA CHARD said that the country was already compromised, invaded.

President SCHNEIDER hoped that they would not compromise it, either in the Right or Left, by compromising the dignity of their deliberations. [Applause.]

After some exciting observations from the Marquis DE PIRE, whom it was very difficult to calm down, the Minister of Justice continued. The Government had summoned them together at the moment of the first difficulties. One or two corps of their army had met with checks, but the major part of it had neither been vanquished, nor even been engaged. The corps which had been repulsed had only been so by forces four or five times more considerable, and it had displayed in the combat a sublime heroism.

A voice from the Left—But it was compromised.

M. JULES FAVRE—Yes, by the incapacity of its chief. [Loud murmurs and protestations from the Right.] Descend from the tribune, it is a shame.

President SCHNEIDER—You do not want even to hear the facts. Take care, you assume a great responsibility. [Applause.]

M. RAULLEAUX DEGAGE—If the tumult continues I shall demand of the Chamber to resolve itself into a select committee.

M. SCHNEIDER—Let us deliberate tranquilly, and listen attentively to the Minister.

M. EMANUEL ARAGO—In the safety of the public let the Ministers disappear.

The Minister of Justice continuing: It displayed, I repeat, a sublime heroism which secured for it a glory at least as great as that of the victors. [Cries of Arne! Arne!] All our soldiers who have fought like those who await the hour of combat, are animated by the same ardor, the same impulse, the same patriotism, the same confidence in a speedy revenge. [Great applause.] None of our natural defenses or of our fortresses have fallen into the hands of the enemy; our immense resources remain intact. In place of allowing itself to be dejected by reverses which it did not expect, the country has felt its courage augmented by trials. [Continued applause.]

M. JULES FAVRE—Yes, in spite of its government the country is patriotic, but it is vilely governed.

M. SIGRIS, Minister of Finance—It was so well governed by you and your party.

The Minister of Interior—We ask of you to aid us in organizing the national movement, and to organize the levée *en masse* of all who are capable of bearing arms, in the country.

M. DE JOUVENCEL—No! no! Not with you. You are, of all others, the one with whom it is most impossible. You told us it was peace, and a few days after it was war. [Murmers.]

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—You have lost the country. It can only save itself in spite of you.

M. EMANUEL ARAGO—Yes, we will make all the sacrifices necessary, but not with you.

President SCHNEIDER—Gentlemen, if you prefer violence and confusion to study and deliberation, I leave you the responsibility of it. [Applause.]

The Marquis DE PIRE—It is shameful to enter into discussions at such a time. You should be unanimous, even if the Ministry be in the wrong. [Murmurs.]

A Member on the Left—M. DE PIRE occupies the place of M. JULES FAVRE. I request M. FAVRE to yield it to me.

M. DE PIRE—Come and take it. I am ready to yield it to M. JULES FAVRE, but to you never. [Cries of oh! oh!]

M. VAST VIMEUX—It must be admitted, gentlemen, that you are doing all you can to aid Prussia.

The Minister of Justice—All is prepared. Paris is in a state of defense.

A voice on the Left—And at the same time in a state of siege.

The Minister of Interior—And its supplies of provisions are secured for a long time. The Garde Nationale Sedentaire is organizing every where. [Exclamation on the Left. Applause at the Centre.] The regiments of the Pompiers de Paris, (firemen,) and the Custom-house officers are being combined with the regular army. All the men of the maritime inscription who have served more than six years are recalled. We have abridged the formalities to which the engagements of volunteers have been subjected. We are filling with our disposable forces the gaps in our army, and to fill them the more completely, and assemble a fresh army of 450,000 men, we propose to you, in the first place, to increase the Garde Nationale Mobile by incorporating in it all the unmarried men of from twenty-five to thirty years of age, and to accord to us the possibility of incorporating the Garde Mobile in the active army, and to call out under the flag all the disposable men of the class of 1870, [applause] shrinking before none of the duties which our situation imposes on us, we have placed in a state of seige Paris and the departments menaced by the enemy. To the resources which they dispose of against us the Prussians hope to add those which may spring from internal discords.

A voice on the Left—*Allons done.*

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—This is shameful.

M. RAMPONT—Withdraw that word, M. le Ministre.

M. PELLETAN—Yes, let that word be withdrawn or I shall demand that the Minister be called to order.

The Minister of Justice—And they consider the disorders at Paris as being worth an army to them. [Fresh murmurs on the Left.] That impious hope shall not be realized. No! the immense majority of the inhabitants of Paris will preserve their patriotic attitude. With regard to us we appeal for aid, not only to the courageous and devoted Garde Nationale, but to the Garde Nationale of the whole of France. [Applause.] And we shall defend order with all the more firmness of soul, because on this occasion especially order is safety. [Applause on the Right.] And now, gentlemen, in reply to the interruptions by which I have been greeted during observations that I could not discontinue, a single word, so as not to return to the subject again. The circumstances are such that it would be failing in what we owe to the country to waste a minute in discussions on persons. [Ironical exclamations from the Right.] There is a time to speak for men with hearts and a time to preserve silence. Let accusations be formalized against us. We are not vanquished, thanks be to Heaven, but we appear to be so. People may doubt of our capacity to sustain the weight of events.

A voice on the Left—Yes, we doubt it.

The Minister of Justice—Let reproaches and cruel words be heaped upon our heads. We shall preserve the most complete silence. We shall reply only when there is a question of defending the measures that we propose, or of opposing those that we believe to be dangerous. And if the Chamber does not place itself behind us, [murmurs on the Left,] I shall express myself in a clearer manner. The Chamber would be wanting in the first of its duties if it backed us having in its mind or in its head the least distrust. [Fresh murmurs on the Left.] I ask of it, therefore, and it is the only entreaty I shall address to it, in ascending, perhaps for the last time, to this tribunal.

A Member on the Left—We sincerely hope so for the safety of the country. [Protestations from several benches.]

The Minister of Justice—I believe that what I say can in no degree prove injurious to the safety of the country. I address a last supplication to the Chamber: Do not let us lose our time in discussions. Let us act. If you believe—and God knows with what ardor we shall sustain the men whom you honor with your confidence—if you believe that others more than we offer to you, to the country, to the army, and to the national defense the guarantees of which it has need, do not discuss; make no speeches; demand the voting-urns, and cast balls into them signifying that we have not your confidence—that a new Ministry shall be immediately organized—that there shall be no suspension of the public action. Believe me, it is best to restrain that which can only be a return to what is past and to recriminations. We do not want to draw ourselves from your accusations; we belong to you; you can take us up when it pleases you, we shall be always here to undergo your reproaches and your anathemas. But I beseech of you now to think only of the public peril, to turn your attention only to the country. Dismiss us if you please immediately, and without form, for what is imperative above all things is not to indulge in national efforts, nor to discuss, but to act.

The Minister descended from the tribune looking extremely pale, and apparently in a state of great exhaustion. He resumed his seat without receiving any of the congratulations by which he is usually greeted after speaking. M. LATOUR DU MOULIN then offered the following motion to the adoption of the Chamber, stating it was signed by Deputies who were at once Liberal and Conservative: in fact, some of the most liberal among them:

"The undersigned Deputies demand that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers shall be confided to Gen. TROCHU, and that he be charged to form a Cabinet."

Before the proposition was discussed, it was agreed that Gen. DEJEAN, Minister of War *ad interim*, should read his *exposé de motifs* relative to the project of law for the increase of the military forces of the country during the duration of the war. After the bill had been read the Minister demanded that it should be considered as a measure of urgency, and sent to the Bureau. The discussion was then resumed. M. JULES FAVRE proposed two resolutions, the first having relation to the armament of Paris, and which was couched in the following terms:

"Considering that the enemy has invaded the soil of France, that our army erect and always devoted, is ready to repel him, it is the duty of every one to unite with it in its efforts. That is the right of every one to claim a weapon for the accomplishment of this duty. Considering that according to the avowal, even of the Minister of War, the foreigner is marching upon Paris, that in presence of such a peril it would be a crime to refuse to every inhabitant of the capital the musket which is necessary for the defense of his home. [Interruption.] That the whole population demands to be armed and organized as a Garde Nationale, electing its chiefs, the Chamber therefore decrees that there shall be immediately distributed in the Mairies of each arrondissement of the City of Paris muskets to all able-bodied citizens inscribed on the electoral lists. The Garde National shall be organized in France according to the terms of the law of 1851."

In supporting his proposition, M. JULES FAVRE said that they were in presence of events which exacted upon their part a supreme effort, but also the wisdom which should inspire and render it salutary. Now, for that it was indispensable that the military forces should be concentrated in the hands of a single man, and that man should not be Emperor. [Applause on the Left.] It was absolutely necessary that the Emperor should quit head-quarters. He ought not to exercise the supreme command. He had been unlucky; he should return. [Applause on the Left.] But this was not all: it was indispensable that, if the Chamber wanted to save the country, it should take in hand the necessary power. [Assent on the Left, protestations on the Right.]

M. VENDRE—Do you want to deliver us over to the enemy?

M. JULES FAVRE—When the incapacity of those who govern has conducted it to that state which it can only regard with rage and anger, and which nothing could have led it to anticipate, it is time for it to confide itself to its representatives. [Interruption from several benches; applause on the Right.] And it is for this reason that I deposit on the bureau the following resolution:

"Considering that, notwithstanding the heroism of our army, the soil of the country is invaded, that the safety of France and the duty of defending it to the last extremity command the Corps Legislatif to take the direction of affairs." [Fresh interruption of opposite character.]

"Yes, gentlemen," continued M. FAVRE, "it is only we that can save ourselves. If we leave, for ten minutes longer, power in the incapable hands in which it rests at present, we are lost. [Murmurs.] Do what you please. With regard to myself, I disengage my responsibility. I have said what my conscience dictated to me. There is no question here of recriminations, or of attacks upon persons; they are foreign to us at present. I see only the future, and for me the future is this: If you continue for a minute longer the deplorable system which has lost France, we shall be exposed to the greatest misfortunes. [Violent interruption.] For these reasons, in conjunction with others of my colleagues, I deposit the following proposition on the bureau:"

"The Chamber decrees that an Executive Committe of fifteen members, chosen in its midst, shall be invested with the full powers of Government to repel foreign invasion."

President SCHNEIDER—Your proposition is of an essentially revolutionary character, and consequently I can neither accept nor submit to discussion or motion of such a nature.

M. GRANIER DE CASSIGNAC—This is a commencement of revolution, lending a hand to the commencement of invasion. The Prussians are awaiting your action. [Loud protestations on the Left.]

M. ESQUIROS—It is you who brought them in voting for war.

M. TASHAR—It was your incapacity which brought them.

M. GRANIER DE CASSIGNAC—When BOURMONT, of odious memory, sold his country, [violent interruptions,] he did nothing more than you, [Murmurs on the Left.] BOURMONT was at least a soldier who had looked in the face and near the enemies of his country, while you shelter yourselves behind your privileges. [Murmurs.] You propose to destroy the Government of whom? Of the Emperor who is facing the enemy. [Applause and murmurs.]

M. GIRAULT—We want to save the country by any means and we shall save it.

M. GRANIER DE CASSIGNAC—We have come here [increasing noise on the left,] we have come here under the conditions of our oath, which constitutes our character, and which creates our inviolability. [Murmurs.]

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—There is no oath in the face of perjury.

M. GRANIER DE CASSIGNAC—You shall hear me to the end.

M. JULES SIMON—It is you who provoke civil war.

M. EMANUEL ARAGO—Let M. DE CASSIGNAC be called to order. And you, Ministers, summon us before a Council of War. [Prolonged agitation.]

M. GRANIER DE CASSIGNAC—When, by a revolutionary act, men take back their oaths, they lose at once their inviolability, and the character which results from it, to become simple members of a faction. And I declare to you that if I had the honor of sitting on the Government benches, I would have all you signers of these propositions brought before a Council of War. [Loud and prolonged protestations from the Left.]

M. JULES SIMON, descending to the hemicycle, and gesticulating violently—We are ready to go before a Council of War, and if you want to shoot us, we are prepared.

President SCHNEIDER—I ask that France may not have to complain of her representatives, and that the foreigner may not derive strength from your divisions.

M. CREMIEUX—Phrases are useless; we leave to M. GRANIER DE CASSIGNAC the responsibility of his words.

M. DE PINE—We shoot no one, but we send to Charenton those who are wanting in patriotism.

A scene of great excitement and agitation followed, and several Deputies of the Left, including M. GARNIER PAGES and M. JULES FERRY, went into the hemicycle, and addressed the Minister of Foreign Affairs in violent terms. It was reported about town that the latter had received a slap in the face from a Deputy, but the fact was not so.

The discussion was continued in the same violent and personal strain for some time, and finally a resolution of want of confidence in the Cabinet, proposed by M. LATOUR DU MOULIN, was put from the chair and negatived. A second resolution, proposed by M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, was couched in the following terms:

"The Chamber, decided to sustain a Cabinet capable of organizing the defense of the country, passes to the order of the day."

The Minister of Justice declared that the Cabinet did not accept this order of the day. It was put to the vote and adopted by the Chamber. At the request of M. OLLIVIER the sitting was suspended for a short time. On the proceedings being resumed, M. OLLIVIER, the Minister of Justice rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: After the vote of the Chamber, the Ministers presented their resignation to the Empress Regent, who had accepted it, and I am charged by her to declare to you that, with the consent of the Emperor, she has intrusted the Comte DE PALIKAO with the task of forming a Ministry. [Applause at the Right and Centre; murmurs at the Left.] I will add, that during the few hours that separate us from the formation of a Ministry, we shall continue to fulfill our duty, and that the new Ministry, whoever it may be composed of, can count, so far as we are concerned, on the most ardent, the most faithful, and the most devoted support.

The Chamber then adjourned. Around the building today the circulation is obstructed by the crowds, who are awaiting anxiously the result of the deliberations.

THANKS TO THE ARMY.

At the opening of the sitting M. THIONNET DE THURMELIER proposed, amid great applause, the thanks of the Chamber to the brave army that was defending the country. It was adopted amid great cheering.

THE NEW CABINET.

The following is, I believe, the constitution of the new Cabinet, at least the list as handed about in the Ministerial departments today: War, Comte de Palikao; Foreign Affairs, Prince La Tour d'Auvergne; Interior, M. Chevreau; Justice, M. Grandperret; Marine, Admiral Reyault de Genouilly; Finance, M. Magne; Public Works, Baron Jerome David; Public Instruction, M. Brame; Commerce, M. Clement Duvernois; President of the Council of State, M. Busson Billault.

THE DEFEAT AT WISSEMBOURG.

Detailed Report—Effect of the Defeat Upon the French Soldiers and People—The French Loss—The Defeat the Most Disastrous of the War.

From Our Special Correspondent.

METZ, Friday, Aug. 5, 1870.

Since writing my letter of yesterday, news has reached us of a most disastrous defeat of the French Army at Wissembourg, which is a French frontier town of six thousand inhabitants, situated at a distance of forty-five miles from Strasbourg. It appears that a division of Marshal McMAHON'S corps, under the command of Gen. ABEL DOUAY, was attacked yesterday in the neighborhood of Wissembourg by a portion of the Prussian forces commanded by the Crown Prince, and completely routed. The news that reaches me here is to the effect that several French regiments were almost entirely annihilated by the Prussians, the French leaving their tents and their dead and wounded on the field. The commander of the division, Gen. ABEL DOUAY, brother of the commander of the Seventh Corps of the Army of the Rhine, was killed, and one piece of cannon, some say a *mitrailleuse*, was captured by the enemy, who have also in their possession over five hundred prisoners, among whom are a considerable number of Turcos and Zouaves.

ABSURD REPORTS.

The most absurd reports have been abroad today respecting this battle, of which you will, of course, have received news from both the French and Prussian camps, long before this letter can possibly reach you. The first report said that a portion of McMAHON'S corps, numbering five thousand men, had been attacked by a Prussian army of fifty thousand strong, and completely massacred. Shortly afterward another story came, telling that Gen. DOUAY had no artillery with him; then it was said that the French soldiers were surprised while bathing, and that before they had time to reach their arms the Prussians were upon them; another tale was to the effect that the Turcos and Zouaves had refused to retire, and that they were consequently almost all cut to pieces by the enemy. All these stories, evidently issued from the Etat Major, and were sent abroad with a view to appease and at the same time to encourage the people, for the French, as every one knows, are as brave as lions as long as fortune favors their arms; but yesterday, when they heard that their army had been defeated; that the very flower of their troops, under the command of a Marshal who may be almost considered as the Commander-in-Chief of their entire army; when they heard that these troops, whom they considered capable of conquering the whole world, had received a serious check from the Prussians, they were not merely dejected but thoroughly demoralized.

APPEARANCE OF THE PLACE.

The appearance of the town was very different today to what it was after the advance at Saarbrück, for although people tried to persuade themselves that Gen. DOUAY'S division had been overpowered by numbers, the more sensible among them saw that that in itself was a grave fault, for how was it possible that a General could allow himself to be surprised by a force so vastly superior? And where was the remainder of Marshal McMAHON'S corps?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEFEAT.

This defeat is far more serious than at first appears. It is evident now that Marshal McMAHON'S plan was to turn the left wing of the Prussian forces, while L'ADMIRAULT, who is in the neighborhood of Thionville, crossed the River Moselle, and attacked their right at Saarburg and Treves, where a large body of Prussian troops are assembled under the command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, at the same time that Marshal BAZAINE advanced upon the Prussian centre at Saar-louis. The immediate result of Marshal McMAHON'S defeat has been to stop the advance of the entire French line, which, had he been successful, would in all probability by this time have crossed the Saar and the Moselle, and have been in possession of Landau, Saar-louis and Saarburg. An officer tells me that 1,800 men are missing on the French side, but from the manner in which the field was contested, the losses of the Prussians must be very heavy.

THE CAPTURED PLACE.

Wissembourg, as I have already mentioned, is a commercial and manufacturing town of 6,000 inhabitants, built on the banks of the River Lauter, at the foot of the last spurs of the Vosges Mountains, within a mile of the frontier. It was originally one of the ten free towns of Alsatia, and was given to France by the treaty of Ryswick. It is celebrated as having been the residence of STANISLAS LECZINSKI, who, on being forced to leave the Duchy of Duex-Ponts, on the death of CHARLES XII., sought a refuge at Wissembourg with his wife and daughter, and several Polish gentlemen. It was here that the Duke D'ANTIN came to ask the hand of his daughter MARIE, for LOUIS XV. Wissembourg was once a fortified town of some strength, and played a prominent part in the thirty years' war. The fortifications were reconstructed in 1746, under the directions of CORMONTAIGNE, but it was disclassed as a fortified town in 1867. Wissembourg possesses several breweries and tanneries, besides a number of factories for the manufacture of flannel shirts and embroidery. I can, of course, give no details of the fight, as I have seen no one who was present, but I understand that the town is occupied by the Prussians.

VIZ.

M'MAHON'S SECOND REVERSE.

Excitement at Metz—A Reported Glorious Victory Proves a Wretched Defeat—Reception of the News of the Driving of the French Back to Forbach.

From Our Special Correspondent.

METZ, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1870—Night.

Early this morning it was reported in the town that Marshal McMAHON had come up with his troops and had gained a glorious victory over the Prussians. The story was first of all told to me at the *table-d'hôte* by a gentleman who had arrived fresh from a private interview with a General who, according to the account of the party in question, had received a telegram stating that Marshal McMAHON had defeated the Crown Prince of Prussia, and had captured twenty thousand prisoners. When I ventured to observe that the number of prisoners was, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated, my worthy friend actually worked himself into a passion, and insinuated that I was a Prussian spy; and I verily believe that if I had been without friends in the hotel that he would have called in a couple of *gendarmes*, and have had me handed over to the Provost Marshal. After breakfast I called at the office of the local newspaper, where I was informed that, although they had but very few details of the victory, and although no official report had been published that there was no doubt as to the correctness of the information. I then proceeded to the Etat Major and there learned that no official report had been received although they were perfectly familiar with the rumor. I was considering whether I should move on to Strasbourg and endeavor to obtain a detailed account of what had occurred, when a friend of mine, attached to the staff as interpreter, called to tell me that fighting had been going on during the day in the neighborhood of Saarbrück, and that the Etat Major appeared considerably put out at the news which had just arrived.

THE VICTORY A DEFEAT.

I at once saw that to think of moving was out of the question and went immediately to the Hotel de l'Europe, which is the head-quarters of the army, and where of an evening the officers quartered in the town generally assembled to sip a cup of coffee and smoke a *Londres extra* previous to retiring either to rest, or a quiet game at *vacarat*, upstairs. The terrace at the Hotel de L'Europe, I should mention, is generally occupied by two distinct parties, one of which, consisting almost exclusively of the foreign journalists at Metz, usually assembles round a large table at one end, and that of the military men, who generally seat themselves as far from the *litterati* as possible. This party, on the present occasion, appeared to be in the most excited state imaginable. Every few minutes soldiers with letters galloped in and out of the court-yard; Generals arrived in carriages and rushed up the staircase of the hotel, taking three stairs at a time, in a most tremendous hurry; in a word, everybody seemed to be on the *qui vive*, and ready to jump on horseback at a moment's notice. Presently a soldier galloped into the court-yard and handed in a letter which was instantly taken upstairs and then brought down again and passed among the officers seated only at a few feet from us. It was read in silence. But as soon as its contents had been scanned by everybody, one and all rose with downcast countenances and passed into the hotel. Shortly afterward we learned from private sources that the French had been driven back to Forbach with severe loss, and as I left the hotel I heard that all the aids-de-camp and officers had received orders to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. I shall now close this letter, but shall return to the Hotel de l'Europe, outside of which I am told that a considerable crowd is assembled waiting for news.

VIZ.

Mysterious Absence of the Emperor—Details of the Defeat at Forbach—Valor of the French—A Horrible Massacre and Appalling Loss of Life—Complete Rout of the French.

METZ, Sunday, Aug. 7, 1870.

After writing my letter of yesterday, I returned at once to the Hotel de l'Europe. The court-yard was crowded with soldiers on horseback, waiting for dispatches and instructions; on the terrace, the officers were gathered into mysterious looking groups, talking to each other in an undertone; and outside was a small crowd, waiting patiently enough for some kind of information as to what had occurred during the day. After remaining here for some time, and discussing French politics with half a dozen people, none of whom appeared to know anything about the present state of affairs, I went off to the railway station, in the hope of ascertaining some news of the fight at Saarbrück. Here every one appeared to be quite as ill-informed as the remainder of the town; but knowing that if news arrived from Forbach, it would come in this direction, I determined to wait. At 4 o'clock in the morning, five locomotives, with tenders, arrived, in which were several French journalists, provided with passes by the French Government, as well as the bearer of dispatches from the defeated army, who immediately proceeded to the *quartier general.*

WHERE IS THE EMPEROR?

After he had told his tale and delivered his dispatches, the General to whom he had been sent wished to show him to the Emperor, but His Imperial Majesty was nowhere to be found, nor has anything been seen or heard of him since Gen. FROSSARD'S defeat. Whether he has gone to Paris with the Prince Imperial, as is asserted here, or whether he is merely hiding, it is of course impossible to say, but from the fact of the High Mass at the Cathedral being kept waiting for him for over two hours on Sunday morning, and from nothing having been seen of him during Saturday, there is, I imagine, every reason to suppose that he has absented himself from Metz.

THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

The following is an account of the battle at Forbach, which I hold from the officer who brought the news to the Emperor and his staff, and who reached Metz in a railway tender after Gen. FROSSARD'S flight from the scene of action. To those of my readers who remember what took place at Saarbrück, it will be easy to form an idea of the position held by the French troops after the advance of the 2d August. On Friday evening a report was spread in the French camp to the effect that the Prussians were advancing upon Sarreguemines, a French frontier town of nearly seven thousand inhabitants, situated at a distance of about ten miles, as the crow flies, south of Saarbrück, and at the same distance south-east of Forbach. Gen. FROSSARD, on learning this, abandoned his position on the hill which masks the town of Saarbrück, as well as that which he held upon the hill of Arnéval, and withdrew the whole of his forces to the heights of Spikeren and to the Auberge de la Brême d'Or, which is a roadside inn, standing in the valley to the west of Spikeren, and built half on French and half on Prussian soil. I believe that I have mentioned in a previous letter that Saarbrück is protected on the west by a range of hills, and in order to understand thoroughly the Prussian advance, it will be necessary to state that these hills had never been reconnoitered by the French Army. They extend from Saarbrück as far as Merlebach, which is a small village about two miles from Forbach, on the road to Metz, and are covered as far as Stiring Wendel, a large iron foundry, less than a mile across the frontier, by immense woods into which the French have never penetrated. This fact is very important, as in the opinion of French military men it is almost solely on account of the woods not having been properly reconnoitred that the troops under Gen. FROSSARD'S command experienced such a disastrous defeat on the 6th August.

OPENING OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Early on Saturday morning a reconnoitering party was sent out by Gen. FROSSARD in the direction of Saarbrück, but I am told by the person from whom I hold my information that not a single man ever returned to the French camp. At 11 o'clock the Prussians, leaving their position on the heights behind Saarbrück, quietly took possession of the hill of Arnéval, and of that which masks the town of Saarbrück. A large body of Prussian artillery then descended into the valley and commenced shelling the French position on the heights of Spikeren, from which the French were forced to retire, after a brilliant resistance, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The French artillery retreated behind the hill, leaving a number of guns, among which were several *mitrailleuses*, behind them; but on joining the troops stationed at the Auberge de la Brême d'Or, commenced an orderly retreat along the high road in the direction of Forbach. They had, however, only just reached the road which lies in the valley at the foot of Spikeren, when a large number of Prussians suddenly came out of the woods on the hills to the west, and bringing their *mitrailleuses* to bear upon the retreating regiments, kept up a murderous fire upon them as they advanced along the high road. At a short distance past Stiring Windel, the point where the woods finish, the French were joined by reinforcements from St. Avold, at between 3½ and 4 o'clock. In the meanwhile a large body of Prussians had descended to the road from the hills on either side, and attacked the French in the rear. The French Army, encouraged by fresh troops, turned upon the enemy, and during three hours a most bloody battle was fought on the high road, between the iron-foundry of Stiring Wendel and the entrance to Forbach. It has been reported by the French Government that the Prussians had fired upon the hospital at Forbach, but I am told that this is false, and that if a ball struck the building it was purely by accident.

A TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

The fight on the high road appears to have been a regular massacre, hundreds and hundreds of men falling either dead or mortally wounded, on either side. After three hours' uninterrupted fighting the French were forced to beat a second retreat, which was accomplished in the greatest disorder. They, however, made a short stand at Forbach, and did their utmost to hold it against the advancing enemy, but valor was of no avail, for, although every inch of ground was obstinately contested, there was no disguising the fact that the Prussians advanced surely, though slowly.

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE FRENCH.

At the extreme end of Forbach, that is to say at the southern extremity, is the railway station, built at the very foot of the range of hills which I have already mentioned. That portion of the hills which is immediately beyond the station, is crowded by a thick wood, which had been occupied by the Prussians during the battle, and as the French passed out of Forbach on the road to St. Avold, in a tolerably orderly though hurried retreat, they encountered such a terrible fire from the Prussian *mitrailleuses*, placed on the very verge of the wood, that they were completely routed, and fled in every direction unoccupied by the Prussians, flinging away their arms and cursing their Generals as the real cause of their dishonorable defeat. At first every retreat seemed to be cut off. There were Prussians behind them, Prussians on their right, and Prussians in front of them, for a large portion of the enemy descended from the heights to the high road, and thus cut off all escape in that direction. The remnants of Gen. FROSSARD'S corps succeeded, with some difficulty, in escaping over the hills, on the eastern side of the road, to Puttelange, where they still remain. The person who brought me this information, and who escaped over the hill facing that on which the Prussian *mitrailleuses* were planted, tells me that the slaughter of the French troops, as they moved along the high road, after leaving Forbach, is beyond all description. An attempt was made to answer the fire from the opposite hill, but it was found that the French shots produced no effect whatever on the Prussians, who stood sheltered by the wood. It was now past 8 o'clock, and as night set in the remnants of the Second Corps of the Army of the Rhine were able to escape across the hill and reach Puttelange.

METZ IN DANGER.

The Prussian outposts are now within two miles of St. Avold, which is itself only thirty miles from Metz. Within the next few days a great battle under the very walls of Metz is imminent, providing the Prussians continue to advance. In the immediate vicinity of Metz there are two corps of the Army of the Rhine, neither of which have as yet been into action, besides the Imperial Guard, under the command of Gen. BOURBAKI. Gen. FROSSARD is said to have lost ten batteries of artillery, making a total of sixty guns. Metz has been today in the greatest state of excitement imaginable. Frenchmen were so sure of beating the Prussians that they never made any provisions for being beaten themselves, and now that they have met with three defeats, one after another, for I hear that McMAHON has been beaten again—they are positively thunderstruck. When the inhabitants of Metz had somewhat recovered from their surprise, they naturally set about searching for a plausible excuse for their defeat, and two were found without much trouble, one being that in each disaster there had been ten Prussians to one Frenchman, and the other that Prussia had spies in every town in France, while France was "too loyal," they said, to have any in Prussia. The natural result of this latter discovery was that five hundred people were immediately arrested, among whom were several foreign journalists, counting Mr. MAYHEW, of the London *Globe*, and Mr. SIMPSON, of the *Illustrated London News*, in their number. The crowd was so large outside the guard-house where these unfortunate gentlemen were confined, and the populace appeared so exasperated, that it would have been folly to move in the matter. So I contented myself with writing to the Provost Marshal, and intend to change my quarters as soon as I have posted this letter, for fear the *gendarmes* should pay me a visit.

VIZ.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

P. S. I hear that Marshal McMAHON'S second defeat is very serious. The Prussians have captured as many as thirty pieces of cannon and more than six thousand prisoners. The present position of the French Army is critical, to say the least of it. The French right wing has been routed by the Crown Prince, the centre has been beaten by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and the left wing no longer exists, as it has been brought close to Metz and joined to the centre, in order to protect the country from further invasion, and retrive, if possible, the battle of Forbach.

VIZ.

ABOUT METZ.

The Fortifications at Metz—Effect of Prussian Successes on the People—Excited Crowds in the Streets and Cafes—Arrest of "Our Correspondent"—Situation of Nancy—French Women.

From Our Own Correspondent.

METZ, Monday, Aug. 8, 1870.

The more I see of Metz, the more impossible it seems to me that it should ever be taken. It may be my ignorance, but I do not at all see how an enemy is to overcome such obstacles, if the place is skillfully, as I am sure it would be gallantly, defended. The ramparts which encircle the entire city are strengthened by forts at every salient point, and the Moselle flows everywhere in broad, deep canals, with high, perpendicular walls. Then the whole city and its environs are commanded by two immense fortifications, which could pour a plunging fire upon a besieging army. It would be in vain to attempt to capture Metz until these fortresses are taken, and they are on the summits of two hills, a thousand feet above the river. The whole might no doubt be invested and starved out by an army of sufficient force, which could in the meantime defend its own positions.

EFFECT OF THE PRUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

But strong as Metz appears to be the success of the Prussians at Wissembourg has produced a great excitement here. I have never seen anywhere so noisy a Sunday as yesterday. The sudden blow of the Prussians in overwhelming force produced a great impression. It is not a good place here to get news. The details of the action came here in a very roundabout way. First they were telegraphed from the Prussian Army to Berlin, from Berlin to London, and then copied from the *Times* into the Paris papers, and so at last got to Metz thirty-six hours after you had read them. The papers insist, as is natural, on the great disparity of numbers. The French were only eight or ten thousand; The Prussians anywhere from thirty to eighty thousand. The French, though taken by surprise, attacked at breakfast, fought gallantly, and as the Prussian dispatches admit, made great slaughter. It seems to have been a dear-bought victory; and it is believed, for at this moment I know nothing of what has since occurred, that Marshal McMAHON has already repaired the error which allowed the garrison of Wissembourg to be so surprised and so outnumbered. All day yesterday the movement of troops, military trains, artillery, mule trains, &c., was incessant. The streets were in a constant roar, as if shaken by an earthquake. I went early to the Cathedral, in the hope of seeing the Emperor and Prince Imperial at mass. A great crowd was waiting, but the candles on the high altar remained unlighted. They did not come. The crowd turned to a low mass in one of the chapels instead. I went to the Prefecture, the head-quarters of the Emperor, where another crowd watched for any sign of his appearance, but all was quiet, and all, I have no doubt, were busy directing the operations going on around me, and those along the frontier. The noise of the cafés was inconceivable. A hundred men all talking at once, and very loud, made a perfect roar of Babel. Groups in the streets were everywhere in earnest conversation. I found myself looked at sharply by numbers of persons; and it was but natural that a stranger, taking no part in the excitement around him, showing only a mild degree of curiosity, looking now at the passing troops and trains, and now at the maps and caricatures in the windows, should become an object of suspicion. At last I leaned against a tree on the Esplanade, took a small book from my pocket, and was busy reading it, when a Sergent de Ville touched me on the shoulder, and said it was not permitted to rest against a tree. In a moment a little crowd gathered about me; my innocent book, suspected of being a note book, was examined; I was questioned in French and German, and finally my passport set me at liberty.

THE MILITARY POWER.

But Metz is in a state of war, and this is something more than a state of seige. The military power can demolish, banish, send away those who only consume the provisions, call on every one who remains to defend the place. Proclamations were posted yesterday calling out the Garde Mobile Sedentaire. The municipal elections which began on Saturday were suspended, and all strangers, born in any of the German States, were ordered to apply within two days to the authorities for permission to remain; if the permission is refused they are ordered to leave in twenty-four hours. There must be a considerable number of Germans here in so important a town, so near the frontier. There are in Paris eighty thousand Germans, of whom some eight thousand are Prussians. Some hundreds have gone home to serve in the Landwehr, but the greater number, it is said, prefer to remain, and some thousands have applied for letters of naturalization. A Paris paper quotes "the great American, THOMAS JEFFERSON," as having said, "Everybody has two countries; one in which he was born; the other, France."

ARREST OF "OUR CORRESPONDENT."

I had written so far when there came a knock at my door. "*Entrez!*" and there came in a tall, thin gentleman in black, with a long nose, a cane, and a very serious aspect. He introduced himself as an agent of the Police, and wished to have a look at my papers. My passport was not satisfactory. Mr. MORAN had neglected to give the color of my eyes and the length of my nose. But there was something more serious. I had entered my profession as "medecin," when I was a journalist. I told him I was both, but how did he know I was a journalist? He must have got the important intelligence from Luxembourg, or Spa, or Brussels. It was useless to explain. He bundled up all my papers, this letter as far as then written, included, and took them and me, very quietly, I must say, to the head-quarters of the Military Police, Grand Hotel de Metz. The Provost-Marshal, if that is his title, was at work in his bedroom in a red jacket. He listened to the report, glanced at the prisoner, and referred the question to a gentlemen on the next floor, who knew English, and would translate the papers. A tall, easy-mannered young man who spoke very good English, glanced at my passport and found no fault with it. Then, after looking at some papers, hotel bills, programme of a concert at Spa, letters from England, and, as it chanced, a card of invitation from Mrs. MOTLEY, lady of the American Minister in London, he did me the honor to read the first paragraphs of this letter. I had thought I would not write again in Metz, but altered my mind, and if I had not, I might have been there now, perhaps, and not so comfortable as on the Rue de Rivoli. As he read a pleasant smile came over his face. "Why," he said to the gentleman who had captured me, "There is no harm in this—this is altogether friendly—*tout-a-fait amicale*," and he translated several passages into French. As he went on he was more and more pleased, until he came to the sentence I had quoted from JEFFERSON. He translated that with *empressement*—a smile broke over the severe countenance of the Police agent, and my papers were all returned to me, and I was told that I was "quite free." JEFFERSON and Liberty! I should have sung, or at least whistled it, if I could have remembered the tune. So industry was rewarded. "But," said the officer, "you must not write military news, you know." "I should like to know how I am to get any, except what comes from Paris or London." He shrugged his shoulders—"The same with us here." I said I proposed to go to Strasbourg. "I wouldn't try it," said he, with some significance, "I would go to Paris." So I made my salutations and withdrew. Some of the agents standing about did not seem half to like it. In a professional point of view they would have rather marched me off, as I had seen them march off the day before a suspected spy, who looked as if he had made up his mind to all the consequences. But I confess that it is not pleasant to walk about a town as excited as Metz was yesterday, and threatened, at a few miles distance, by heavy columns of the enemy, who has hitherto driven all before him. There was much more order and forbearance than could have been expected.

OFF TO STRASBOURG.

I went to the station and asked if I could go to Strasbourg. One said yes, another no; finally, the lady who sold tickets, and who had not got the latest news, gave me a first-class express ticket to the frontier citadel, and I said good-bye to Metz. The train was loaded with soldiers and artillery. We passed an immense encampment by the side of the road, and later met miles of field artillery in rapid movement. It was a slow train, with long stops, and very noisy, for the worse the news is, the more they sing the "Marseillaise." The French work up to a sort of heroic fury. There is no sign of panic—no indication of fear, but anger and a kind of fiery rage—not sullen, but frank and noisy.

NANCY.

At last we arrived at Nancy, formal and rectangular, but grand and beautiful. I think ten thousand people, a large portion of them women and children, were gathered about the railway station, and on the bridge and embankments, to see the arrival of the wounded from yesterday's battle-fields, chiefly at Haguenau. I had already seen some of the wounded brought to Metz from the battle of Saarbrück, and I do not know a sadder sight than those poor fellows borne along on litters after their hard journey by rail. Nancy is an open city. It has no defenses, and the authorities have refused to arm the citizens. Those who belong to the Garde Mobile were under military orders, and it was useless to try to defend the town against an overwhelming force. It must be left to the armies in the field, and the fortunes of war, which, at the moment, appear to be hereabouts sufficiently disastrous. And there was no doubt at all at Nancy about the impossibility of getting to Strasbourg. The Prussians had cut the road, and they did not pretend to go further than Saarburg. Would they change my ticket for one to Paris?—for it was clear enough that my friend at the Police had given me good advice. The shrugging of shoulders at this suggestion was universal. I had seen and admired the city. It was crowded with troops; and the Society for the Relief of the Wounded was in full operation. There was no going east, so I turned to the west—to Paris—where I am now writing. And the first words I read in Paris, this 10th of August, are these, in the *Figaro:*

"This day will be decisive for France. We are touching one of those supreme moments when the life of a people is at stake. Today (the 9th) our armies are fighting a great battle. Today, also, the Corps Legislatif will show if it is equal to the situation, which is described in four words for France—live free or die—*vivre libre ou mourir!*"

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

Thirty thousand men are at work on the fortifications of Paris. I saw them as I came in, not only on the ramparts but on the avenues which approach the city. These are being mined, and, I judge, planted with torpedoes. I hope it is no harm to guess so much from a single glance from the railway. But I have no belief that Paris will be invested—"that," as *Figaro* says, "a formidable army may in some hours be under the walls of Paris." It is better, however, that the thirty thousand should be at work than shouting the "Marseillaise" and mobbing the Bourse. I have not time to give you news—it would be absurd—but only to give an idea of the impression made upon me where the war centres, with its so far adverse fortunes. I have still confidence in French strategy, as well as French devotion. The Prussians have invaded the country in overwhelming masses, from under cover of the forests which line the frontier. Marshal McMAHON wished to burn them. The Emperor, in the interests of humanity, would not permit it; and in the interests of humanity one of the Paris papers says: "France has lost thousands of brave soldiers. When the Prussians advance into the country, they will meet great armies, backed by strong fortresses, and have to manœuvre in an open country, occupied by those who will act upon the defensive. Then comes the real trial of strength or fortune."

PRIESTS ON THE MARCH.

Last night, waiting for the train at Nancy, I saw a company of priests belonging to some religious order, who came to see off a number of the Fathers who were going to the battle-field, among the wounded and dying. When they said good-bye, they put their arms round each other and kissed each other on both cheeks, like girls.

FRENCH WOMEN.

And I wonder if there are many French women like three sisters I saw selling tickets at the station; tall, graceful, and beautiful, with features like the pictures of MARIE ANTOINETTE, and a wealth of golden hair to make a man crazy. I showed them my ticket for Strasbourg. "You must go," said the eldest, "to the *Chef de la Gare.*" I was not sure that I could find him. She started at once; led the way through all the noisy crowd of soldiers and passengers; accomplished my business and received my thanks—and all with the manners of a queen. And it seems to me that French women, in all stations, show this same kind of sovereignty. If the Germans can conquer the men of France, they will still have to submit to the women: and that, I am sure, will not be any hardship if there are many like the beautiful, I believe I ought to say heroic, ladies who sell tickets at the railway station of Nancy.

MONADNOCK.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Assaulting a United States Officer—Passing Counterfeit Money—Personating a Policeman—Felonious Assaults—Bounty Frauds—Accidents.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORNE, JOHN MORRISON, of No. 56 Whitehall-street, and GEO. COSTIGAN, of No. 9 Ann-street, were committed for trial without bail for being engaged in the lottery business without payment of the special tax.

DOUCRET, the Italian who was in custody on a charge of assaulting Deputy Marshal CROWLEY, while the latter was effecting an arrest, was discharged yesterday, in the United States Court, before Commissioner OSBORNE, by consent of Marshal SHARPE, the prosecutor, on the ground that the prisoner committed the assault without knowing that CROWLEY was a United States officer.

WILLIAM MILLER was brought up at the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill in a refreshment saloon in Greene-street. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $500 bail.

On the night of the 18th inst., the residence of Mr. JOHN N. BROOKS, No. 600 West Twentieth-street, was broken into, and $160 worth of property stolen, the burglars effecting their escape. On Monday evening, JOHN KOCHEL entered the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station and voluntarily admitted he was the burglar. He was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held to answer.

FRANK SEBHART was put forward, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of personating a Police officer. It appeared that on Monday evening the prisoner, who by some means procured a policeman's dress, went to the residence of IDA JONES, No. 139 Bleecker-street, and seeing the latter sitting on the stoop threatened to club her if she did not move on. Fortunately, an officer happened to pass the place at the time, and arrested the prisoner. SEBHART was held to answer.

HARRIET GREENE was committed for examination, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for attempting to commit a felonious assault on ELIZABETH BENNETT, No. 193 Greene-street, with a butcher's knife.

JOHN MCCORMACK, a printer, was returned for trial to the Court of General Sessions, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of complicity in an extensive robbery from the premises of LUCIUS E. CHITTENDEN, No. 25 West Thirty-eighth-street, on the 17th inst.

The examination into the charge of perjury preferred against JOHN DOOLEY, No. 283 Monroe-st., in connection with the Brockway case, was resumed yesterday, in the United States Court, before Commissioner SHIELDS. The evidence adduced was not very important, and the investigation was adjourned to Friday next, when the decision will be rendered.

The case of T. B. SWIFT, charged with bounty frauds, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, was concluded yesterday, in the United States Court, before Commissioner OSBORNE, and resulted in the committal of the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, WILLIAM GREGSTE was charged with a felonious assault on HERMAN ENGEL. The prosecutor stated that on Monday evening he had an altercation with the prisoner in his residence, No. 168 Eldridge-street, when the latter stabbed him with a knife in the neck, injuring him severely. He was held to answer.

MARTIN SHULTZ, residing at No. 132 West Broadway, while passing a lager-beer saloon in Bayard-street, yesterday afternoon, was accosted by HENRY DUGAN, who thrust his hand into an inside pocket and robbed him of $48. DUGAN was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, before Judge LEDWITH, and held in default of $1,000 bail.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, MICHAEL MORLEY was committed to answer, on a charge of attempting to stab PATRICK MCENOE, with a dirk knife, on Monday evening.

JAMES MCKENNA, aged thirteen, who resides in Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of highway robbery. It appeared on the evidence that about 12 o'clock yesterday, the prisoner, in company with MICHAEL AYRES, alias Spunky Mick, and CHARLES MACKIN, overhauled a boat in the North River, which contained four boys, named PHILIP TODD, HOWARD PHILIPS, JOS. GUENTHER and WM. S. GEE, and, after rifling their pockets and taking possession of a silver watch belonging to PHILIPS, took possession of the boat. They then rowed to Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, but here they were detected by a friend of one of the boys named BRICE MCCONNELL, who arrested MCKENNA. The latter was committed for trial, and it is expected his companions will be brought up today.

ANNIE KELLY, aged nine years, of No. 303 Monroe-street, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, of injuries sustained on the 21st inst., by being run over by car No. 153 of the Belt Road. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at the Tombs, over the body of CHAS. W. SMITH, aged forty-seven, a native of Ireland, and a printer, who died suddenly in his cell. The deceased had been committed by Justice HOGAN, on Monday, for intoxication, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance.

JOHN OWEN, aged twenty-five, a native of Ireland, and a laborer, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from injuries sustained a few days ago by a fall of forty feet at the new building corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

JOHANNA BERGEN, aged forty-nine, a native of Germany, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 48 Essex-street; ANDREW BECK, aged forty-four, a German, also died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 221 William-street. Coroner ROLLINS held inquests, and ascertained that death in each case had resulted from natural causes.

JOHN GERHARD LANDWEHE, a German, aged sixty-five, died at No. 330 West Forty-sixth-street, yesterday, from injuries sustained recently by an accidental fall, when he sustained a fracture of several ribs, causing pneumonia. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at No. 114 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, in the case of JOHN B. MCFIELD, a child, who died from the effects of scalds accidentally sustained by falling into a tub of hot water. Verdict in accordance.

CATHARINE SPLINE was arrested, yesterday, by the Fourteenth Ward Police, for a brutal assault committed by her upon a Mrs. WHELAN, of No. 49 Cherry-street. She quarreled with her victim, who was near her confinement, and beat her so badly about the head and body that the attending physicians consider her fatally injured. CATHARINE was remanded by Justice HOGAN to await the result.

Officer NOLAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested WM. FELL, a colored man, yesterday, on the complaint of ISRAEL ISAACS, of No. 42 Baxter-street, who accused him of stealing a quantity of ready-made clothing valued at $160. The property had been pawned in a Grand-street loan-office, and Justice HOGAN temporarily committed the prisoner until the property could be recovered.

JONS MAGUESON, a Swede, about thirty years of age, was accidentally drowned yesterday morning, while bathing in the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street. The body has not been recovered.

CATHERINE BRADSHOW, a servant, twenty-seven years of age, was found, yesterday, in front of No. 134 Cherry-street, in a destitute condition and with her left leg broken. She was taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, and from thence sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire was discovered early yesterday morning on the second floor No. 80 Bleecker-street, occupied by J. GODFREY as a loan office. His loss is estimated at $2,000, and he is insured for $2,000 in the Firemen's Fund, $2,000 in the Commonwealth, $2,000 in the Williamsburg City, and $2,000 in the Lafayette of Brooklyn. JOHNSON & Co., liquor-dealers on the first floor, suffered a loss of $200, on which there is no insurance. The building, owned by Mr. LIELENTHAL, is insured for $1,500, and will require $300 for repairs.

A fire which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, in the vacant house No. 1,105 Third-avenue, but did no damage. Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON has the matter under investigation.

Damage to the amount of $250 was done by fire yesterday morning to the dwelling of WM. CLARK, No. 141 West Forty-fifth-street. The origin of the disaster has not been ascertained.

JEREMIAH MILLER, aged thirteen years, of No. 229 Mott-street, was run over yesterday by a truck and seriously injured. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

WM. RAYAYE, of No. 2 Grand-st., while getting on a Sixth-avenue car yesterday, at the corner of Dominick and Varick streets, fell and cut his head severely. He was taken home.

Music in Washington-Square Today.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band, in Washington-square, today, from 5½ to 7½ o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Aurora"..........Weingarten
2. Overture, "Bandits' Tricks"..........Suppe
3. Air, "Thou art so near, and yet so far"..Reichard
4. Waltz, "Consorten"..........Strauss

PART II.

5. Grand Selection, "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
6. Galop, "Tornado"..........Parlow
7. Selection, "Hermit's Bell"..........Maillardt
8. Polka, "La Belle Fleurette"...W. V. J. Demorest

PART III.

9. Overture, "Enchanting Glance"..........Lobe
10. Selection, "Ernani"..........Verdi
11. Galop, "Auf und Davon"..........Faust
12. March, "Singers' Joy"..........Hermann

National Airs.

Inquest in the Case of the Boy that was Killed with a Pen-Knife—The Verdict.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN in the case of JOHN J. KELLY, aged fourteen years, who died on the 18th inst., at the residence of his parents, No. 205 West Twentieth-street, from the effects of a stab-wound in the head, inflicted by WM. KAVANAGH, aged thirteen, on the 19th ult., with a common pen-knife. It appears from the evidence, adduced before the jury, that KELLY and KAVANAGH were sitting with some other boys on the stoop of No. 208 West Twentieth-street, when KELLY procured some black grease from a cart-wheel, and attempted to daub it in KAVANAGH'S face. Although the boys had been playing amicably together before that KAVANAGH became angry and threw an open pen-knife at KELLY, who immediately ran away, the weapon not taking effect. KAVANAGH then deliberately picked up the knife and a second time threw it at KELLY, with fatal effect, for the point of the open blade entered the boy's skull at the back and near the base. All efforts to extract the knife proved unavailing, for the blade broke off short and quite close to the skull, thus leaving the point imbedded in the bone, ultimately causing death. The jury rendered a verdict against KAVANAGH, who has not yet been arrested, so the Coroner issued his warrant for the purpose of waking up the Police.

THE TICKET SPECULATORS.

A Test Case—Examination Before the Mayor, Yesterday.

Some time ago CHARLES APPLEY, who is supposed to be a sidewalk ticket speculator, but who denies that he is so, was arrested on complaint of Mr. JOHN H. MAGONIGLE, business manager of Booth's Theatre, who charges APPLEY with "using insulting, abusive, opprobrious and threatening language, making a noise, and disturbing the public peace," in the vestibule of Booth's Theatre, on the evening of the 17th inst.

Yesterday afternoon APPLEY was brought before the Mayor, who held Court in the Marshal's Office, the lobby of which was crowded with ticket speculators and their friends. Mr. DAVIS acted as APPLEY'S counsel.

After a discussion between counsel and the Mayor as to whether APPLEY was really in the custody of the Police or not, and it being finally decided that he was not, the Mayor said he would hear testimony in support of the affidavit.

The first witness called was GEORGE KEIL, usher at Booth's, who stated that during the first act, on the evening of the 17th inst., he heard a disturbance at the outer door; the audience heard it, and several of them went out into the vestibule; witness was standing about fifteen feet from the outer door; didn't hear what words were used.

Mr. HY. L. HINTON, a book publisher, testified that he heard a man speaking loudly in the vestibule of the theatre on the night in question; believed the man was CHARLES APPLEY; the noise disturbed the audience.

Mr. MOORE, door-keeper at the theatre, testified that he knew APPLEY by sight; saw him enter the vestibule on the evening of the 17th inst.; he demanded admittance in a loud voice; was told he could not be admitted on his ticket; he said "I have a ticket and I will come in;" he said so two or three times; Mr. MAGONIGLE asked him to speak lower, and said he would have him put out if he did not; an officer finally removed him.

The Mayor read from the local act of 1860, commonly called "Judge Welsh's statute," in reference to the creation of disturbances in public places, and said he considered that sufficient evidence had been offered to make a case.

It was then agreed to postpone the further hearing until Friday next at 1 P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The Patent Gas-Burners—Increase of Salaries—Paving Streets, &c.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, at 2 P. M., Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The following resolution was read and passed over the Mayor's veto:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and attach to each of the public gas-lamps in the streets, lanes, alleys, highways and public places within the corporate limits of the City of New-York, one of CREMIN'S patent champion gas-burners and new and improved patent street-lamp reflectors, provided the expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of $15 for each lamp.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the Clerk of the Common Council to appoint an additional Engrossing Clerk, at a salary of $2,500 per annum, and to increase the salary of the Messenger to the Clerk of the Common Council to the same amount as that received by the Assistant Messenger of the Board of Aldermen, $1,800.

A resolution was concurred in directing the Clerks of both Boards to procure the usual badges, insignia and staves of office for the members of each Board.

The following streets and avenues were ordered to be paved with Belgian pavement: Thirty-fourth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Commissioners of Quarantine—Report of Health Officer Carnochan—Vessels from Infected Ports.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, at their rooms in Exchange-court. Commissioners SCHELL, BARTON, and BELL were present. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the following weekly report of the Health Officer was read and ordered to be placed on file:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 23, 1870.

Richard Schell, Esq., President Commissioners of Quarantine:

SIR: The following vessels from infected ports have arrived at Lower Quarantine since my last report of the 16th inst:

Schooner *Kate Wentworth*, twenty-one days from Cienfuegos, arrived Aug. 18. Bill of health states that cholera and small-pox were prevalent at Cienfuegos at the time of her departure.

Brig *Renshaw*, thirteen days from Sagua la Grande, arrived Aug. 20, discharged cargo at St. Jago de Cuba, where one of the crew was in hospital with yellow fever. Had another death from the same disease on the passage from St. Jago to Sagua.

Brig *Kossak*, twenty-one days from Cienfuegos, arrived Aug. 20. Bill of health states that cholera and small-pox were prevalent at that port at the time of her departure.

Brig *Surf*, twelve days from Sagua, arrived Aug. 21. The Captain and second mate had yellow fever before leaving Sagua. Aug. 20, off Barnegat, the mate, WM. HERGUEIL, died of yellow fever and was buried at sea.

J. M. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer.

There being no special business to transact, the Board adjourned till Tuesday next.

State Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes.

From time to time our American instructors of deaf mutes have sought enlightenment from the institutions of the world, but they now rest upon their own experience, and subject articulation to the test of thorough, systematic experiment. No country in the world is more favorable for testing this system of instruction than our own, and no people give it a more patient and interested trial. From the success that has followed the efforts and experiments made by the officers and instructors of the State Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, it would seem that they have decided the question whether articulation and lip reading can be used as a means for instructing the deaf and dumb. Indeed, so far as the class of semi-deaf and semi-mute is concerned, the question may be considered as positively settled beyond a doubt, that unless the method is practiced with them it is utterly impossible to preserve their speech, while there is comparatively little trouble, by persuing it, in enabling them to retain language not alone, but also the natural pitch of voice and pronunciation.

We learn by their reports that last Winter the Board of Trustees determined to secure State recognition for their institution. Accordingly, a bill was drawn up, and presented to the Senate and Assembly for adoption, proposing to place the institution upon the same legal basis and to give it the same remuneration for board and tuition of deaf mute children, sent by the State or counties, (whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for them,) as is now given to the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The bill passed both Houses, and received the Governor's signature April 12, 1870. Indigent mutes can now receive State aid for their care and education at this institution. Soon after the passage of the amended statute the State donated to it the handsome sum of $10,000 to enable it to receive all who may desire to avail themselves of its benefits. The present condition of its revenue stands thus:

Appropriation from State	$10,000
Pay for State pupils	6,000
Pay for private pupils	1,800
Dues of members	4,000
Interest	210
Total	$22,010

We understand that on the 9th of February last, Dr. BLUMENTHAL, the President of the Institution, in company with the Principal, Prof. F. A. RISING, A. M., and three of the pupils, proceeded to Albany, and through the kindness of Judge CARDOZO and Senator TWEED, the privilege was granted Prof. RISING of illustrating the method before the assembled Senate, which he did so soon, and with such success as to excite general surprise; and when later in the day members of the House of Assembly had an opportunity given them of examining the pupils, they were equally surprised and gratified with the result. Gov. HOFFMAN also granted them an interview, and seemed greatly interested in their work. The Board of Governors inform us that they have procured three large, fine buildings on Broadway, (West side), between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, which the Institution will occupy at the beginning of next term, in the first Wednesday in September. Great preparations have been made to receive as many private State and county pupils as may be intrusted to their care. The extended experience of the popular Principal, in deaf-mute education, renders him eminently fit for his position, while the teachers under him are among the best in that specialty in this country.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 23.

By Judge Monell.

Andre vs. Backer; motion granted and case referred.

Codina vs. Eneas; motion granted, and case referred.

Fudickar vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion granted.

Lyle vs. Ashcroft; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 23.

Before Judge Robinson.

INJUNCTION—INTERESTING TO LANDLORD AND TENANT.

John Burke and Mary his Wife vs. John W. Elder and Ira his Wife.—The following opinion by Judge ROBINSON will be found of interest as relating to the relations of landlord and tenant and the circumstances which will authorize the exercise of the equity powers of the Court in granting injunctions in such cases. The opinion itself contains a full statement of the facts of the case, as follows: A motion is made upon affidavits and a deposition of a Deputy Sheriff to dissolve a preliminary injunction issued in this action upon a complaint therein duly verified, enjoining the defendants from asserting or claiming any interest in the premises No. 44 Bond-street, in the City of New-York, or in certain furniture and personal property therein, or making any use or disposition thereof other than such as was given them, or either of them, under a lease thereof made by said John Burke to said John W. Elder, and from selling or removing the furniture and personal property from the premises.

The facts alleged in the complaint are (substantially) as follows: The plaintiff, John Burke, being lessee of the premises No. 44 Bond-street, in the City of New-York, for the term of one year from May 1, 1870, to May 1, 1871, subject to an annual rent of $2,000, payable monthly, in advance, and his wife, the plaintiff, Mary Burke, being the owner of a lot of household furniture in said premises, on the 24th of May, 1870, he (with the consent of his wife) executed a lease of the house and lot and of the furniture to the defendant, John W. Elder, for eleven months and six days, to wit: from May 24, 1870, to May 1, 1871, at the yearly rent of $2,880, payable in monthly installments of $240 each, giving the right to the lessee to purchase the furniture at any time during the term for $1,800, on payment of which, the rent for the premises was to be $166 66 per month, payable in advance, which is at the rate of $2,000 a year, and the same rent as was payable by the lease under which John Burke held the premises. This furniture is alleged to have been conveyed to the plaintiff, Mary Burke, by her husband, John Burke, through the intervention of a third person, prior to the execution of this lease, but while he was indebted to one Elias Marden, on which indebtedness Marden had recovered a judgment in the Third District Court of the City of New-York for $107 47, and $30 had been paid thereon. Execution was, however, issued upon this judgment to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, who, on the 8th day of July, 1870, upon the usual notice of sale, sold the interest of John Burke in the lease and furniture "all together in one parcel," and the same was struck off to and purchased by the defendant, Ira Elder, (wife of the defendant, John W. Elder,) for $180. The plaintiffs had no actual notice of this sale, and it is alleged (but fully controverted,) that it was conducted secretly and unfairly, and for a grossly inadequate price. It is also alleged (but denied) that defendants are irresponsible, and that "in case the defendants should remove or sell the said furniture plaintiffs would lose the whole amount thereof;" although it is not alleged that the defendants or either of them have threatened to do so. Upon these facts I am of the opinion the plaintiffs are not entitled to retain this injunction.

First—The Sheriff had no right to sell the interest of John Burke, the lessor in the present lease, but it is not clear that the sale by the Sheriff of the interest of John Burke in the furniture, upon one offering even, if made in connection with the interest in the lease, which could not be so sold, was void or even voidable. The furniture was held in gross by the defendant, John W. Elder, under the lease of the whole thereof, which did not terminate until May 1, 1871. No immediate sale and delivery of any item or article could be made to the purchaser, and the Sheriff, in my opinion, was not required to make a separate offering of the reversionary interest of the judgment debtor in each parcel of personal property so exposed for sale. Although these goods and chattels might not, perhaps, have been strictly "pledged for the performance of any contract or agreement," (2 R. S., 366, sec. 20,) or may have been improvidently sold in too large lots or parcels, the exercise of the discretion of the Sheriff in this respect (2 R. S., 367, sec. 23,) if prejudicial to the interest of any party or in any respect unjust, did not render the sale void but *voidable* and subject to correction by the Court from which the execution issued upon motion to set the sale aside or remedy the error. There was no duty resting upon the plaintiff in the execution, or his attorney, to inform the defendant, (now plaintiff,) John Burke, of the issuing of the execution or of the levy and sale of his property under it. It was his business to protect his property wherever found from its operation, (Brush vs. Lee, 36 N. Y., 49,) and I am unable to discover any fraud on the part of the defendants, or either of them, in promoting or carrying out the sale. All legal formalities appear to have been observed, and Mrs. Elder became, as was her right, the bona fide purchaser of all the interest the plaintiff, John Burke, had in the furniture. Second—It is asserted by the complaint, and the fact is not substantially controverted by anything appearing in the moving affidavits, that Mrs. Burke was the owner of the furniture in question, and having been present at the execution by her husband of the lease of both house and furniture, is estopped from denying his right to make such a lease or asserting her rights in hostility to the lessee. But beyond this she is not concluded, and may maintain in a proper action and at a proper time her interest in the lease, as well as her reversionary title to the furniture. If the lease was executed in the name of her husband *pro tanto*, for her benefit, he is, to that extent, her trustee, and she may claim such advantage of the lease as operated to her benefit, and to such just proportion of the rents and other covenants as enured to her interest, as owner of the furniture. The purchase by Mrs. Elder, passed no interest in the furniture beyond that owned therein by John Burke, (Chambers vs. Lewis, 28 New-York, 454,) and if the case presented by the complaint is true, and Mrs. Burke was the bona fide owner of the furniture, she is in no way prejudiced by the sale to Mrs. Elder. The title to personal property does not, as is the case of real estate, rest in title by deed, nor can the powers of a Court of Equity be invoked for the mere purpose of removing a cloud upon such title, or the apparent or primary right of ownership therein. Third—The complaint alleges at most, an apprehended but not threatened invasion of the reversionary interest of Mrs. Burke, and in that respect presents no case for equitable relief. Fourth—If the facts alleged in the complaint are true, and Mrs. Burke is, in fact, the owner of the furniture, there does not appear to have been any inadequacy of price paid for such interest of her husband in the lease, or in the furniture, as the Sheriff could lawfully sell.

Fifth—Although Mrs. Elder by her purchase may have obtained such an interest in the furniture as enables her to contest the bona fides of the transfer made by the plaintiff (indirectly) to his wife, the existence of that question or the probability of its arising can furnish no ground for this suit or enable either of the plaintiffs to force the defendants or either of them to present it and compel them to submit to an adjudication upon the merits of that controversy. The defendants ought not to be debarred from asserting any title they or either of them acquired by the Sheriff's sale, and having its validity tested whenever it may lawfully arise.

For these reasons, I am of the opinion that the case made by the complaint is only one of an apprehended trespass, that it furnishes no ground for the interposition of the equitable powers of this Court and that the injunction should be dissolved, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 23.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C....114¾	$4,500	H. & St. J. 8s, c.b.109
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112¾	10	Merchants' Bk....118
25,000	do....112¾	5	Bk. of North Am....108
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111¾	10	Mfrs. & Mer. Bk....100
7,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65 n.110¾	50	West. U. Tel....34⅞
11,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67.s3.110¾	200	Pac. Mail S. S. Co....38⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110¾	200	Mar. Pf....bet. call 9
14,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅜	117	Am. Mer. U. Ex....42
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....112	200	do....42⅜
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.... 61	200	U. S. Ex....42
10,000	N. Car. Sp. Tax. 24	200	do....42⅜
5,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., April & Oct.... 77¾	600	N. Y. C. & H. R....94⅜
1,000	Alabama St. 8s. 98	300	do....94⅜
5,000	So. Car. St.6s,n., Jan. & July.... 73	20,600	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 90
1,000	Conn. 6s, W. L....109	10,000	do....s10 90
4,200	B., N.Y.& E.1st. 88	100	Erie Railway....22⅜
5,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s. 111	100	L. S. & M. So. R....91⅜
5,000	U. Pac. R. 1st... 82¾	300	do....bet. call 91⅜
10,000	do....82⅝	1100	do....bet. call 91⅜
1,000	Cen.P.R.G'd bs. 87⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R....b. c.135⅞
20,000	O. & M. con.bds 88	50	Chi. & Alt. R....113
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st. 91¾	200	Ohio & Miss. R....32⅜
		100	H. & St. J. R....107⅜

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C., small....114⅝	100	Mariposa Pf....b30. 9⅛
10,000	do....114¾	100	Adams' Ex....65⅞
3,000	do....114⅝	100	do....65⅝
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small....111¾	30	U. S. Ex....41
4,000	do....112	100	do....42
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅝	100	Am. M. U. Ex. bet. call....42
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., 65, new....110¾	1100	N. Y. C. & H....94⅝
10,000	do....b3.110⅜	200	do....bet. call.94⅝
10,000	do....small.110⅜	100	do....94⅝
5,000	do....110¾	100	Erie....22⅝
65,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅝	20	Reading....98
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.110⅝	300	L. S. & M. S....91⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅝	200	do....91⅞
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.108⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. bet.c. 81⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call....85⅝
10,000	do....109⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf....76⅜
20,000	do....109	100	Tol., W. & W....52⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....112	100	do....52
1,000	N. C. Fdg. Act, '68 30	200	Bos., H. & E....3⅜
1,000	Erie 1st M....101	200	Mor. & Essex....88⅜
4,000	U. Pac. 1st M....82⅝	100	H. & St. Jo....108
100	Mariposa	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf....112

TUESDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The War telegrams this forenoon were generally of a French hue, or so interpreted by the Street and the Gold Room, and the price of Gold advanced one ₱ cent. As noticed yesterday, the bearish account in the Room from the closing operations of last week at 115⅛@115@114⅞ ₱ cent. was large, and on the turn of the market a good many speculators made haste to cover their *short* contracts. This contributed to the rise this forenoon, while telegrams from London expressing the belief that the War is likely to be prolonged, and the English Funds lower in consequence, otherwise encouraged the bullish feeling in the Room. At the close of the day there was a steadier tone to the market. The large fleet of European steamers that arrived yesterday and this morning, with very valuable cargoes, is creating an active Custom-house demand for Gold, against which the sales from the Treasury this week (to-morrow) will be only $1,000,000. It is announced that the September Gold Interest on the United States 5 ₱ cents 10-40s will be paid on and after Monday, without rebate, but the whole of this Interest to be paid out at New-York scarcely amounts to five days' Customs receipts. We hear of little export demand for Gold Coin for the steamers of Wednesday. Some parcels of Gold and Silver bars, and a few hundred thousand dollars in Gold Coin, are reported as engaged this Afternoon. The Foreign Exchanges are not active, although the rates are steadier than on yesterday's report. On London, 60 days, 109⅞; Short Sight, 110⅛@⅜ ₱ cent.

Money is in free supply to the Brokers on call loan today, at 5@6 ₱ cent. The rates are kept easy rather from the moderate employment of Money on the Stock Exchange than from superabundance of supply. On time loans and merchant paper the rates are 7@8 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange continues rather spiritless. There was more done today in the Public Funds, and prices for all the 5-20s and the long 6 ₱ cents were a fraction higher than yesterday, and the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s rose to 109@109⅛ ₱ cent. In the State Bonds there was not much done, and prices barely supported. In the Railway speculation the movement drags, and there is no decided confidence in an early rise, even on the favorite stocks. It will be noticed from the official sales that the whole amount of business is small, and confined to three or four Stocks. The prospect may suddenly change on the return of the Brokers and Jobbers to town after the first of September, but there is certainly very little spirit in their absence. Some of the Express Shares are weak, on the rumor that the lines are to be thrown off the Erie and Central Roads, and the carrying business to be resumed by the Railway Companies; but we have known such talk and threats in seasons gone by, resulting in nothing more than a sharp turn in the Stock market against the Express Stocks, by the Railroad officials.

At the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¼	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110⅜
American Gold Coin	115⅝	116⅝
Bills on London at Sight	110⅝	110⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	61	61
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅝	94
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅝	89⅝
Reading Railroad	95⅝	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113	113⅝
North-western Common	81⅜	81½
North-western Preferred	85¼	85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	38⅜	38
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛	76
St. Paul Common	60	59⅝
Lake Shore	91⅝	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	33¼
New-Jersey Central	101½	101½
Toledo and Wabash	51½	51¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23.

Gold Receipts	$696,277 70
Gold Payments	54,257 54
Gold Balance	69,167,468 30
Currency Receipts	272,747 43
Currency Payments	202,588 25
Currency Balance	12,515,823 16
Customs	669,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '67	110⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '68	110⅝
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	109
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s currency	111⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	63	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103
Va. 6s, ex coup.	64	Kentucky 6s	98
Va. 6s, new bds.	63	Ill. Canal Bds., '70	100
Georgia 6s	82	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, new bds.	91½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. 6s, old	52½	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. Funding Act, '66	38	Ind. 5 ₱ cent.	100
N. C. Funding Act, '68	35	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N. C. new bds.	31	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
N. C. Special Tax	23¼	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	107½
S. C. 6s, April and Oct.	77½	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	107½
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	89	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
La. 6s, Levee Bds.	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 8s, Levee Bds.	85	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary	77	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Alabama 8s	97¾	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86	T., W.&W., c.con., S.F.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	G. West. 1st, '88	86½
N. N. Cen. 7s, c., '76	99	G. West. 2d, '93	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	99	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	95	Galena & Chi. 2d	90
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	98	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	92½	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79½	Morris & Essex 2d	93
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	93½	Cleve. & Tol., S. F.	98½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d. S. F. '85	102½	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100½	N. J. Cen., new bds.	99½
Harlem, 1st	100½	P., F. W. & C. 1st	101
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	100	P., F. W. & C. 3d	94
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	92½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.	92½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st	110½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d	93½	Chi. & Alt., S. F.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Cen. Pac. bds.	87½	Chi. & Alt. in.	93½
Union Pac. 1st bds.	82½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Ohio & Miss. con.	87½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st	102½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pf.	83	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	90½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92½	Mil. & St. P. I.& M.d.	84
H. & St. J. Land Gts.	107½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Lack. & West. bds.	95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	63
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex.	92	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	84
Tol. & Wab. 2d	86	N. Y. & N. H., 6s	99
Tol. & Wab., c. b.	76	Bost., H. & E., guar.	25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Impa. & Traders'	152½
Merchants'	117	Manufrs. & Merch.	100
Mechanics'	133	Central National	104
America	145	Fourth National	104⅛
City	210	Ninth National	110
Phenix	108½	Tenth National	125
Tradesmen's	150	Oriental	165
Mechanics'&Traders'	115	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	102
Seventh Ward	105	Del. & Hud. Canal	120
State of New-York	113½	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Commerce	124	Canton Co., Baltim're	60½
Ocean	80	West. U. Tel.	34⅞
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Mining	4½
American Exchange	112	Mariposa Mining	5
Chatham	165	Mariposa Preferred	9
Bk. of North Am.	108	Boston W. P.	10
Hanover	105	Adams Express	65⅛
Irving	120	Wells-Fargo Ex.	12½
Metropolitan	130	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2½
Citizens'	130	American Express	42½
People's	140	United States Ex.	42¼
East River	114	Pacific Mail	38⅜
Nassau	100		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 23.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅝	102
City 6s, new	101⅝	101½
Camden and Amboy	114⅝	114⅞
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58⅞
Reading	95⅝	95⅝
Lehigh Valley	57⅞	58
Catawissa Preferred	36⅝	37
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	27
Northern Central	44	45
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	33⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

The German-American Bank, which commenced business on the 1st of August, (inst.,) with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000, has already a line of $700,000 deposits, and its business rapidly increasing. The Bank is favorably located in the new Equitable building, corner of Cedar-street and Broadway.

The Kansas Pacific Road is now completed from its intersection with the Missouri Pacific, at Kansas City, to Denver, Colorado. The opening excursion to Denver is to leave St. Louis on Tuesday next, August 30.

The decease of Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR is announced to-day. He was an enterprising and very successful business man, and large real estate owner. In politics and trade he was remarkable for his prompt and positive convictions, and in personal intercourse esteemed by his friends for his kind and unaffected good offices.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,095,961.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal Trade of the week:

The anthracite coal trade is now fairly active in all the several coal regions. All the carrying companies are also in full business, and there is no reason in the present aspect of the trade to fear a short supply of fuel the coming Winter. The only impediment now noticeable is a short supply of vessels at Port Richmond to carry away the very heavy tonnage as fast as delivered by the Reading Railroad. There has been some dumpage of coal on the wharves from this cause, but a further advance of freights since last week is naturally calling back vessels that had wandered away during the strike in pursuit of other business, so that in another week their number and capacity will not only equal the receipt of coal there, but will also tend, by wholesome competition, to bring down freight charges, which are just now so high as to operate against the coal trade of this port. In this connection it may be proper to mention that the President of the Reading Railroad Company has just issued a circular to the trade, informing all concerned that the rates of freights and tolls on anthracite coal will be advanced on the 1st of September next to $2 from Schuylkill Haven to Port Richmond; $2 08 from Port Carbon; $2 10 from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia; $2 18 from Port Carbon, and proportionately between other points. The present allowance of ten per cent on lump and steamer coal will then be discontinued. Though the price of coal has not materially changed within the past week, nor the demand slackened much, still the tendency of the trade in consequence of the large quantity of coal produced and daily thrown on the market, is to a weakening of prices. The operation of the above circular of the Reading Railroad Company is to a narrowing of the profits of operators in the Schuylkill region in favor of the Lehigh and Wyoming regions, in both of which mining is active and large. The break caused by heavy rains at the beginning of last week in the Delaware Division Canal, which is a link in the Lehigh Navigation Company's work, connecting the Lehigh coal region with tide-water on the Delaware River, was promptly repaired and open to the passage of boats on Saturday. From the fact that there were some 200 empty boats at Mauch Chunk at the time of the breach, the interruption to navigation was scarcely felt, the boats being detained in consequence less than two days. All the works of this company, its mines, its canal and its railroad, are now reported to be in active operation. The Reading Railroad Company brought down of all kinds for the week ending on the 18th inst., 118,563 tons, against 123,770 the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, 2,020,926 tons, against 2,540,173 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 519,247 tons. The total product of all the anthracite, semi-anthracite and bituminous coal regions for the week, as far as reported by the several companies, is 439,592 tons, against 418,160 tons the previous week—an increase of 21,432 tons—and for the fiscal year 10,336,732 tons, against 9,086,413 tons to the same dates last year, being an increase of 1,250,319 tons. In the above aggregates of coal produced last week there is included 399,807 tons of anthracite, 13,625 tons of semi-anthracite, and 26,160 of bituminous. The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry: Schuylkill red ash, $4 50@$4 70; steam-boat, broken, egg and stove, $4 70@$4 90, and chestnut, $3 70@$3 90; Shenandoah steam-boat coal, $4 50; broken, egg and stove, $4 75, and chestnut, $4. These quotations for all qualities are outside figures for a first-class article. Poor coal is not wanted at any price, and is worked off with difficulty. Freights have ruled irregular the past week at $2 60@$2 70 to Boston and like distance northward, and $1 05 to Norfolk, $1 25 to Alexandria, and $1 50 to Richmond, Va.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1870.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, having twenty-six years to run, are today selling at 87⅛, flat. At the rate of 88.10 for the principal—equal to 89.06, as the purchaser gets the benefit of the back interest from July 1—they yield 7 per cent. in gold; interest and principal payable in gold coin, in New-York City.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on property worth four times their total issue; a road having a princely revenue—nearly $3,000,000 for the first six months of this year, and $727,800 for July, being an increase of $800,000 over the large revenues of the same period last year, while the annual interest payments are $1,600,000. They are as good and as safe as Government Bonds. Holders of the latter would do well to capitalize the difference while the Centrals are so low—occasioned by the return of these Bonds from Germany, on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. The amounts now coming are small, and are being steadily absorbed by heavy capitalists here.

The U. S. CURRENCY SIXES—principal and interest payable in lawful money—with an average of twenty-six years to run, at 113 flat, pay only 5 per cent. currency.

TEN-FORTIES, with thirty-four years to run, (it is not probable this issue will be called in till maturity, as a portion of the Bonds authorized by the Funding Bill bear 5 per cent.,) at 104⅛, about the present price less coupon due Sept. 1, pay 4¾ per cent. gold.

SIXES OF 1881 having eleven years to run, at the current rate, 114.50, pay only 4¾ per cent. gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES, assuming that they will not be called in for five years, at 109 pay but 4 per cent. gold, per annum.

This opportunity to realize so handsome an addition to their capital, and at the same time a large increase in the average annual interest yield, by an exchange into Central Pacific Bonds, may not occur again. We expect, as the demand for them is large, that they cannot be had at the present price for any length of time.

FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general banking business.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	12	Resin, bbls.	2,697
Cotton, bales	873	Spirits Turp., bbls.	451
Copper, bbls.	24	Pork, bbls.	144
Eggs, bbls.	632	Cut-meats, pks.	50
Flour, bbls.	19,966	Butter, pks.	1,262
Wheat, bushels	32,848	Cheese, boxes	1,929
Corn, bushels	25,500	Tallow, pks.	106
Oats, bushels	41,475	Oil-cake, pks.	210
Malt, bushels	25,328	Rice, pks.	37
Grass-seed, bushels	24	Starch, boxes	1,350
Corn-meal, bags	135	Tobacco, hhds.	201
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	289
Hemp, bales	6	Whisky, bbls.	1,394
Hops, bales	18	Wool, bales	713
Leather, sides	7,947		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Britannia*, for London—17,328 bushels Wheat, 436 bbls. Resin, 1,900 bags Linseed-cake, 100 hhds. Tallow, 72 bags Horn Tips, 88 hhds Tobacco, 133 boxes Clocks, 800 boxes Clothes Pins, 150 cases Clocks, 200 kegs Soda, 26 hhds. Tobacco, 25,708 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 25 bales Hogs' Hair, 10 hhds. Syrup.

By the bark *Gefion*, for Cronstadt—4,040 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—50 boxes Bacon, 9 cases Hardware, 10 hhds. Tallow, 1,770 boxes Cheese, 1,709 bbls. Resin, 3,178 bbls. Flour, 39 hhds. Tobacco, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Clara P. Gibbs*, for Cadiz—1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 10,000 Staves.

By the brig *Rabboni*, for Barcelona—8,150 cases Refined Petroleum, 1 Piano, 2 cases Sewing-machines.

ASHES—Pots continue salable and steady at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls have been very quiet at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—The demand for Yellow has been moderate, within a range of from 33c.@35c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Seasonable stock has been in better demand, and held with confidence.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale at unaltered figures.

CEMENT—Has been quiet but steady.

COAL—Has been moderately sought after at uniform rates. On next Wednesday week, Aug. 31, 80,000 tons Scranton Coal will be offered at auction.

COCOA—Has been dull and weak in price.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and steady; of the new invoices by the *North America*, 4,250 bags have been sold on private terms. In other descriptions there have been no important dealings reported. At auction 200 bags damaged San Domingo have been disposed of at 14½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 14½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@19c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@17c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been less inquiry noted for Cotton, for both prompt and forward delivery. The offerings have been moderate. Prices have been quoted steady for lots for prompt delivery, but weak for future. Sales have been reported of only 593 bales for early delivery, of which 80 bales were to arrive, including 339 bales to spinners and 40 bales to speculators. Also, 2,400 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales basis Low Middling, for August, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; 800 do., for September, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; 300 do., for October, 16¾c.@17c.; 100 do., for October, 16¾c., and 100 do., for November, 16⅝c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Good Ordinary	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
Low Middling	18¾	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
Middling	19⅞	20¼	20¼	20½
Good Middling	21¾	22	22	22½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,549
Receipts last week	8,732
Receipts the preceding week	4,534
Receipts since Sept. 1	755,445
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	434,418
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,987
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,579
Estimated stock here	24,800

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in light demand at about former quotations.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been quoted steady at from 75c.@85c. ₱ lb., but have been without activity.

FISH—A moderately active trade inquiry had been noted for the leading articles at fairly-supported figures.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been unchanged in price, but have been very lightly dealt in.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour shows rather more firmness, on a lighter offering, particularly of desirable lines of shipping extras, which have been in more request for export, on the basis of $5 60@$5 65 for fair ordinary to good Western, and $5 75@$5 85 for fair to good State, ₱ bbl. At the quoted rates, some 6,800 bbls. have been taken by purchasers for shipment, chiefly for the English markets. Unsound extras have been also more sought after, mostly within a range of from $5 25@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Medium and high grades have been held with a fair degree of confidence, but have not been dealt in with much freedom. Old Flour has been in light request and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 20@$5 65; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 65@$6 00; very good to very choice do. at $6 00@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 95; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 70@$6 10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 20@ 5 65
Extra State	5 65@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	6 60@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 70@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 10@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 95
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 00@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour has been in light request at about previous rates. Sales reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 85 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 85@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive and heavy, ranging from $4 25@$6 50 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Sales of 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been depressed and declining, on a limited inquiry at $5@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, and $5 85@$6 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 180 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 25@$5 65
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 65@ 6 85
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 85@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 25@ 6 90
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 00@ 6 00
Corn-meal, puncheons	26 00@26 25

FRUIT—A very moderate demand prevails for Raisins and Currants, at less buoyant prices, while in most other lines, business has been quite unsatisfactory. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 15@$4 20 ₱ box; 1,050 bbls. Currants, part at 11¾c.@12c. closing rather weak; 450 cases Sardines, on private terms; 125 casks Turkish Prunes at 14c.@14½c., currency; 215 bags Almonds, and 500 bags Brazil Nuts, on private terms, and 120 cases Citron, part at 39c.@40c., gold.

GRAIN—The Wheat market shows more animation and firmness. The offerings have been less extensive, while the demand has been more confident, mainly for export, though partly for milling, and, to a limited extent, on speculative account. There has been a fairly active call for Red and Amber (Winter) Western Wheat, mostly for shipment, at from $1 33@$1 38 for fair ordinary to good boat loads, and up to $1 40@$1 41 for prime car loads, with some jobbing transactions reported in poor Southern Illinois at from $1 15, in store, to $1 30 afloat, ₱ bushel. No. 1 Spring Wheat has been very quiet, the few desirable loads available having been held above the views of buyers. Steamer grades of No. 2 Spring have been quite freely dealt in by shippers, and have been quoted decidedly stronger, with most of the business reported at from $1 15@$1 20 for fair Ordinary to good Chicago, and $1 17@$1 22½ for fair Ordinary to very good Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 20 for the latter, ₱ bushel. Prime No. 2 Spring, adapted to sailing vessel purposes, has been very scarce, and has been in request; car lots of Milwaukee have been placed at $1 27@$1 28 ₱ bushel. No. 3 and rejected Spring Wheat has met with a readier sale at slightly improved figures. White Wheat has been quiet and irregular, the demand having been mostly for car lots wanted by millers. The general market closed firmly, with rather an upward tendency. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 167,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, old crop, chiefly at $1 35@$1 40; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 35; No. 2 Spring at $1 17@$1 28 for soft and warm to strictly prime Milwaukee, and $1 15@$1 21½ for poor to very good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 08@$1 14; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 03@$1 06; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 72½; Amber State at $1 38@$1 41; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 35@$1 42½; White Southern at $1 55@$1 65; and White California at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more liberal supply and quoted lower, leading to a livelier business, chiefly for trade purposes, though partly on speculative account. The main demand has been for new Mixed at from 86c. for fair to 88c. for prime, closing at about 86c.@87c. for the best boat-loads available. There has not been more than a jobbing trade reported in Yellow and White, prices of which show a very wide range. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels at 84c.@88c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 86c.@87c. for sound loads; 89c.@90c. for choice do., nearly pure Yellow; 95c.@$1 05 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 02@$1 12 for White do., and 80c.@83½c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very dull on the basis of 90c.@$1 for all grades of Western ₱ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels at 95c. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt has been very quiet at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been fairly active, and generally firmer in price. Old Mixed Western have been in fair demand at 50c. for sound, and 49c. for warm, ₱ bushel. New Western have been in good request, and strong in price, particularly for the better grades, which have not been offered freely; sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 bushels at 49c.@50c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@57c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new and old Mixed and White State, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 3,178 bbls. Flour and 15,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 17,328 bushels Wheat for London.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive and rather heavy. Bags, 12¾c.@13c., gold, in bond. Bagging, 31c.@31½c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and firm at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. New has been quiet but steady at from 80c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at from 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very dull at about previous figures. Manila, 12¼c.@12¾c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6c., gold, ₱ lb. Sales, 700 bales Manila, on private terms.

HIDES—Have been slow of sale within our former range; sales, 500 Buenos Ayres, Seconds, on private terms. We quote: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23¾c.@24¼c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23¼c.@24¼c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@23 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 23c.@23¼c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21¼c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@23 lbs., 18¾c.@19c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19¼c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.; Rio Hacha, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Caracoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Port-au-Platt, 18@18 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@28 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17¼c.@18¼c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12c.@12¼c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11¾c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.@37c.; Gambia 8@24 Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@26c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9¾@12½ lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Calcutta, Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13¼c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency.

HOPS—There has been some jobbing demand noted within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crops of 1868, 1869. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@9c.; Old Olds, 1c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been 18 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been active and buoyant, with lighter offerings of desirable weights, particularly of Hemlock tannages. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 36c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 19c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@28c., currency, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in light request at $1 15 for Common, and $1 65@$1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been less freely dealt in as a rule, at about previous quotations; Southern Pine, $33@$38; White Pine Box Boards, $24@$29; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $25@$32; Clear Pine, $50@$60; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $40@$54; Cherry Boards and Planks, $74@$79; Oak and Ash, $54@$60; Maple and Birch, $34@$39; Black-walnut, $90@$125.

METALS—There has been less inquiry for Copper, which shows less firmness; sales since our last 280,000 lbs. at 20½c. for Baltimore and Lake ₱ lb. Iron has been quite dull; business having been in a jobbing way, with Scotch Pig quoted at $33 for Gartsherrie, $34 for Glengarnock, and $35 for Eglinton; and American Pig strong at $37@$38 for No. 1, ₱ ton. Rails and Bars have been without change in price. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been inactive at about former rates. Straits Tin has been offered and purchased more freely at, however, easier rates, the current quotations being now 30c.@30½c., gold, ₱ lb.; 1,000 slabs were sold on private terms. English Tin has been firm but quiet, at 32½c.@33½c., gold, ₱ lb. Banca Tin has been wholly nominal. Tin Plates have been held with confidence, but have not been active; 1,500 boxes assorted Charcoal have been placed at $6 87½, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, and weak and irregular in price. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 26c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	26c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@50c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been scarce and wanted on the basis of $1 85@$1 90 for strained, ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been quiet at drooping prices. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been steady at about 39½c., for merchantable, from docks, with a fair degree of activity, the reported sales reaching about 600 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39c.@40½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 85@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 75. Pitch, $3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been a very limited demand reported for most descriptions at about our quotations. Whale and Sperm have been quiet, but steady. Linseed has been dull and weak. Cotton-seed in exceptionally fair request, and 500 bbls. Crude has been purchased at 50c. ₱ gallon. Lard-oil has been called for only in a jobbing way. Olive has been in light demand; 300 cases quarts changed hands on private terms. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 33@$1 37; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 21½@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@72½c.; Linseed-oil at 92c.@95c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 35@$1 40, in casks; Menhaden at 41c.@43c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 61c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White Winter, 77½c.@81½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market, which closed yesterday strong and buoyant, has shown much less animation and firmness today, influenced in part by the later war reports, which were regarded as less favorable for an early peace, and which operated against free movements in Oil, particularly for shipment.... Crude, in bulk, has been in fair demand, on the basis of 12½c., for early delivery, but holders have been claiming a fraction higher rates and business has been restricted. Extensive sales were rumored for delivery up to the close of September, in this market, at an exceptionally high average price, but the rumors were based on the reported unusually heavy dealings, largely on New-York account, at the Creek, where, since our last, sales have been made of equal to 32,500 bbls., chiefly sellers' options, next sixty days' deliveries, at from $3 30 last evening down to $3 10@$3 15 today on the Upper, and at from $3 35 last evening down to $3 25 today at the Lower Roads, ₱ bbl., the market closing decidedly less firmly, with freer offerings of Oil. Crude in shipping order has been dull and nominal in price in the local market at about 16¼c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. There were 920 bbls. Crude received at Philadelphia today. Refined Oil has been in less confident demand and weaker in price, for other than prompt delivery, particularly so in the Philadelphia market, where the offerings have been more liberal. Shippers have shown less disposition to purchase freely, and there has not been much of a speculative temper apparent. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for August, at 26c.@26½c.; 500 bbls. do., early September delivery, at 26c.; 1,500 bbls. do., last half of September, reported at about 25½c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., buyer remainder of the year, at 26½c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, part at 24½c.@25c.; 5,500 bbls. do., September, chiefly first half, at 24¼c., and 3,000 bbls. do., September to November, at 24½c. ₱ gallon. There were 6,120 bbls. Refined received at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence have been 3,040 bbls. for Cronstadt, 1,200 bbls. for Cadiz, and 8,150 cases for Barcelona. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less request within a range of from 30c.@31½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales, 2,500 cases. Naphtha has been in less demand at 9½c.@9¾c., yet has been held generally at 10c., in shipping order, and 5c.@5½c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely at lower prices, leading to a rather more active business. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $28 25@$28 50 for Western Mess; $29 50@$31 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $28 50@$29 for Thin Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for City Mess, ₱ bbl., the market closing in favor of purchasers. Cut-meats have been in more demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 200 pkgs. at 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 19¾c.@23½c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet at about 15¼c.@15¾c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Lard has been in light stock and quite moderate request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 300 tcs. and bbls. at 15¾c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¼c. for City, and 16⅝c.@16¾c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb. For August delivery, prime Steam was in demand at 16¾c., and for last half of September at 16¾c., ₱ lb. Beef has been quiet at unaltered rates; sales have been reported of 110 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $17@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; Tierce Beef continues quite nominal at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $28@$35 for old Southern and Western and $40@$42 for new ice-cured Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand at former rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@45c.; the day's receipts were 1,262 pkgs. Cheese has been inactive at from 4c.@13½c. as the extreme for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 1,929 boxes. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	36@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	34@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	34@35
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb.	15@17

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	13@13½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	9@11
State Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb.	4@ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11@12
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8@10

RICE—Has been inactive at previous prices; sales, 50 tcs. Carolina at $8 75@$9, currency; 300 bags Rangoon, free, at $7@$7 12½, currency, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand at uniform prices.

SEEDS—Timothy has been quiet since our last at $4 50@$5 ₱ bushel. Clover-seed at 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb. American Rough Flax at $2 35@$2 50 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed inactive and weak in price; sales, 1,000 bags here, and 1,500 bags to arrive on private terms.

SKINS—Have been generally quiet, since our last, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@35c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 35c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 53c.@55c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in demand and steady, including Castile at 11¾c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c, and No. 1 at 6¾c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in slack demand at former prices.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more demand, mainly for refining purposes, at about steady prices. Sales have been reported of 1,738 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅜c.@10½c., mostly at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; and 210 boxes Havana, part at 10c. ₱ lb. The stock of raw Sugars in first hands this morning was estimated at 97,747 hhds., 114,668 boxes, and 505,201 bags, at 11¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; fair to good grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10¼c.@10⅞c. Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9⅝c.@11⅜c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 11¾c.@11⅞c.@13⅝c., as extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their refined Sugars at ¼c. ₱ lb. lower, as follows: Best crushed, granulated and ground Sugar, 13⅜c.; White A, 12¾c., and Yellow C, 12¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 70,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9⅞c. for interior to prime; 33,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@18½c.; 21,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been held with firmness, but have shown but little animation. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in jobs lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in light request in a jobbing way, and only 250 hhds. have been sold since our last at 6¼c.@13c. Seed Leaf has been quiet and irregular, the transactions, apart from a resale of 500 cases State on private terms, having been confined to 150 cases, various crops, at from 20c.@55c. ₱ lb. There has not been much call for Spanish; 250 bales Havana were taken at 85c.@$1 10 ₱ lb. Manufactured has been in quite moderate request at unaltered figures: We quote: Kentucky Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Sound do., 7¾c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10½c.; Medium do., 9½c.@11¼c.; Good do., 10c.@12½c.; Fine do., 11½c.@12c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c., all light grades. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts—Fillers, 13c.@15c. for Old, and 12½c.@14c. for New; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for Old, and 15c.@25c. for New; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c. for Old, and 30c.@40c. for New; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 42c.@50c. for New. New York State—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 9c.@10c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 18c.@20c. for New; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for Old, and 16c.@35c. for New; Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 8½c.@9½c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 10½c.@16c. for New; Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 16c.@30c. for New. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@92½c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@90c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 07, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Common and medium, 18c.@31c.; good and fine, 22c.@28c.; bright work, common and medium, 27c.@32c.; good and fine, 35c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Continues dull and heavy. Sales, 325 bbls., in wood and iron-bound pkgs., at 95c.@97c., chiefly 95½c.@96c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 755 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room for British ports was mainly for Breadstuffs, at steady figures by steam, but at easier and irregular figures by sail. The inquiry for Petroleum vessels was fairly active at less buoyant rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,800 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.@5¼d. ₱ bushel; 45,000 boxes Cheese at 30s.@35s. ₱ ton; and equal to 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, by sail, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., and 18,000 bushels Wheat, at 8¼d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Londonderry, a British bark, with equal to 4,800 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl. For Cork, and orders for the United Kingdom or the Continent, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, a bark, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Stettin, an American bark, with 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, from New-York, at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Riga, a Norwegian brig, with 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Marseilles, a bark, with 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. For a Mediterranean port and back, an American bark with 3,600 bbls. capacity, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, with about 6,600 cs. Petroleum, at 28c., gold. For a Spanish port, an American brig, with 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
UNDER THE PALM. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Advices from the front report a heavy fall of rain on Monday night, which impeded all military movements yesterday. A correspondent of *Le Temps* says no hope of success need be entertained while the Emperor interferes and the Prince Imperial is permitted to chatter about movements and reveal important secrets. The head-quarters of the Emperor are situated a few miles west of Rheims. A correspondent of a French paper represents that the deepest depression prevails there, and the Emperor receives nobody. The Paris journals of yesterday contain a dispatch in which Marshal BAZAINE declares his intention to remain near Metz, and admits that although his communications have been endangered, they are now secure. A special dispatch to the London *Standard*, dated yesterday, confirms the statement in our special dispatches from Paris regarding the movement of BAZAINE by which he has opened his way from Metz, retiring to Montmédy. Another dispatch says the Prussians were too much crippled about Metz to take the offensive, and that BAZAINE was reinforced from Chalons on Sunday, with the object of attacking them. The Crown Prince is reported to have gone to the support of the Prussians at Metz, whose position is believed to be threatened by the French. By way of Berlin, a different view of the situation is at hand. A Prussian corps is between Metz and Thionville, connecting the armies of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. STEINMETZ; the fortress of Metz is inclosed on all sides, and communication with Chalons and Paris is cut off. The head-quarters of the Crown Prince are still at Bar-le-Duc, and MCMAHON and FAILLY are still retreating to cover Paris. The German army has been partially reorganized, and, as reinforcements are distributed, will go into the battle in the following order: The first army under Gen. STEINMETZ, 128,000 strong; the second under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, 220,000 strong; and the third under the Crown Prince, about 180,000 strong. The entire regular force of Germans in France is 520,000, and 300,000 of the Landwehr have entered Alsace and Lorraine, to occupy places and relieve the regular soldiers, who rejoin their regiments.

On Monday, in the Corps Legislatif, on the announcement of news from Marshal BAZAINE, the Minister of War was sharply interrogated as to the date, signature, and nature of the dispatch. Count PALIKAO stated that it was dated the 19th inst., upon which an uproar arose which made the rest of the explanation inaudible. Count KERATRY immediately proposed the formation of a Committee of Defense, consisting of nine members, which the Minister of War, in the name of the Ministry, opposed, thus making it a question of confidence in them. The Deputies withdrew to consider the matter, the decision to be made the next day. The incident created great excitement in the city, as it is regarded as an attempt to interfere with the administration of the Government. The dispatch referred to is said to contain much important and favorable news, but it is withheld. *Le Soir* says Count PALIKAO is confident of the support of the Chamber, or he would not have taken so decided a course. A Paris dispatch of yesterday says that a compromise between the Ministry and the Chamber would probably be effected. The leader of the Villette outbreak is said to desire to make a confession which promises startling revelations. Three others of the participants were tried and convicted yesterday by court-martial The *Siècle* says the entire French loan of 750,000,000 francs has already been more than taken.

Interposition by the neutral Powers is regarded in London as almost certain to take place within a few days. The *Post* is authorized to deny the authenticity of the letter published in Berlin, said to have been written by the Queen to the Empress EUGENIE. The *Constitutionnel* denies that the Empress asked the mediation of Queen VICTORIA. A semi-official statement of what Prussia will be likely to demand from France in the event of a successful termination of the war, sets forth that a mere change of dynasty would not be sufficient, as the next might undertake to recover lost prestige, and the burden of an armed peace be perpetual; that arms will not be resigned until Prussia is guaranteed security against a fresh contest when it suits French political necessities.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Papal troops have been withdrawn from Compagna to defend Rome, but the French Government has sent the Pope assurances that Italy has no intention of attacking that city.... The strike among the iron operatives in Fifeshire, Scotland, is at an end.... J. G. S. MEY, Dutch Consul at Liverpool, has obtained a verdict against Messrs. LAIRD for commissions on vessels ordered through him by the Dutch Government.... A school-teacher named FRANKARD, at Bath, England, murdered two of his daughters yesterday, to prevent their seeking situations on the Continent, and then poisoned himself.... Another submarine cable has been successfully laid between England and France.... The report of the stoppage of NICOL, DUCKWORTH & Co., of Liverpool, proves to be incorrect.... The Spanish Government, it is reported, has taken measures to repress instantly any revolutionary outbreak.... There is much dissatisfaction in Belgium at the unprofitable discussions of the Chambers.... The contract of the American steamship line to Belgium contains a guarantee that the postal receipts shall amount to 3,000,000 francs a year.... The York August racing meeting began yesterday.... The Yorkshire Oaks of 15 sovereigns each, with 100 added for the first horse and 50 for second, was won by Lord FALMOUTH's *Gertrude*, Mr. LOWDES' *Agility* being second, and Mr. JONES' *Gamos* third.... Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, formerly Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in England, is reported dead He was eighty-seven years of age.... The Bavarian Government has forbidden the promulgation of the infallibility dogma.

GENERAL.

It is reported that Spanish troops have recently attacked the insurgent Cubans at Camaniguan, and captured Gen. PEDRO FIGUEREDO and Gen. RODERIGO TOMEYO and his son, who were taken to Santiago de Cuba and executed. It is also stated that an attack was made near Holguin, and several officers killed. Gen. ANGEL FIGUEREDO and Col. FERNANDEZ were captured at Irguani and executed at Bayamo. Other engagements are reported in different parts of the island.

The engine and baggage car of the New-York steam-boat train on the Old Colony Railroad, was thrown from the track at South Boston, Mass., yesterday morning, by a misplaced switch, and a brakeman named JOHN WORKS was killed.

PIKE BOWLES, a cotton merchant, at Memphis, Tenn., was killed on Monday night by the discharge of his pistol, which fell from his pocket as he was undressing.

An official report from the Indian country states that the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are gathering peaceably at their agency, and little further trouble is anticipated from them. The Kiowas are also reported as coming to Fort Sill, and, it is said that they have determined in council to cease from hostilities. The President has appointed JOHN HOLEY, of Ohio, agent of the Sacs and Foxes.

Prof. WILCOX, of the Naval Academy, died at Annapolis, on Saturday last, of congestion of the liver.

A fire is raging in the mountains of West Point, and a large quantity of timber has already been destroyed. There are fires in the woods in nearly all the counties along the Hudson, and the smoke is so dense in some places as to make navigation difficult on the river.

A planing-mill and two lumber-yards were partly destroyed by fire, in Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday.

A new Irish organization, to be called the National Brotherhood, has been put in operation, with its head-quarters at St. Louis. It is intended to take the place of the Fenian Brotherhood, and unite all factions. There are to be no salaried officials; funds are to be retained by local branches until required in Ireland; and affairs are to be directed by a Central Council of seven instead of a President and Senate.

The printers on the Sacramento *Union*, *Record* and *Bee* are striking for 65 cents per 1,000 ems. The papers are issued as usual.

The Ninth Regiment is to have a grand ball at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, on Friday evening next. President Grant, Gen. Meade, Govs. Hoffman of New-York, Randolph of New-Jersey, and Goodwin of Arizona are among those invited and expected to be present.

Judge BROOK, of the United States District Court, North Carolina, yesterday, discharged eighteen more of KIRK's prisoners. They were brought into Court in charge of an armed guard, and the Judge ordered the armed men out with a reprimand.

At about 1½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large floating elevator of RAY & EATING, lying at the foot of Irving-street. The fire originated in the engine-room, and the flames spread so rapidly that the elevator was burned to the water's edge before they could be extinguished. The loss on the elevator and machinery is estimated at $18,000.

The Common Council, yesterday, directed the public lamps to be fitted with patent gas-burners and reflectors, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

The case of CHARLES APPLEY, charged with creating a disturbance at Booth's Theatre on the night of the 17th inst., came before the Mayor yesterday. Evidence was given in support of the charge, and the further hearing was adjourned to Friday next.

Police Superintendent JOURDAN, who intended to leave in a few days for the South to recuperate his health, was worse last evening, and is now confined to his bed. President BOSWORTH is acting as Superintendent *pro tem.*

Is Ship-building to Become a Lost Art?

The ship-builder whose views were presented in the TIMES yesterday tells no new story. All he says has been stated before. The testimony of a practical man is, however, always valuable. He speaks with the fullness and positiveness of knowledge—and of knowledge, too, wholly free from partisan bias. When a politician talks upon the subject, we suspect his motives, and detect coloring to his facts. But here is a well-known and experienced ship-builder, who recognizes in the prostration of his trade the result of causes which only liberal legislation and reduced rates of living, consequent upon a return to specie payments, can unitedly remove.

How completely prostrate the trade is, one fact mentioned by our reporter sufficiently proves. In the Port of New York, today, not a single vessel of any magnitude is in course of construction. A steam-barge to carry market produce, on the North River, is the only craft in the hands of builders. Between this condition of things and the extinction of ship-building among us, there does not seem a very wide step. The loss inflicted upon the employers, and the wretchedness entailed upon their mechanics, cannot be estimated. Many of the more thrifty mechanics have migrated to the West, to engage in farming; others have passed into different trades; and yet others have sunk to the grade of common laborers. The skill in construction, which won distinction for American ships, has been discarded as useless. No magic wand can suddenly restore to us the class of mechanics, of whom the country long had reason to be proud. An order here and there would be fulfilled without difficulty. But if by any combination of fortunate circumstances the building of many ships were called for here and at the East, simultaneously, the owners of ship-yards would seek in vain for mechanics. There have been no apprentices, because the men who could have trained them have had no work. We should, therefore, be required to import mechanics, or to wait until the requisite skill could be obtained by training here,—or to leave the ships to be built elsewhere. We speak now of wooden ships. The ability to construct iron ships would be acquired still more slowly. Mechanical skill would then be but one of our wants. The vast appliances which, in conjunction with cheaper labor and cheaper materials, have given the Tyne and the Clyde a profitable monopoly, represent enormous capital, and the exertions and experience of years.

Whether for wooden ships or iron ships, the first great want, as stated by our informant, the builder, is so obvious that no excuse can be offered for its neglect by Congress. The free, untaxed admission of every imported thing that enters into the building and equipping of a ship, is the prime essential. Until this be conceded, our builders are saddled with burdens that render them helpless in the race. Their foreign competitors are so far ahead of them that it is idle to make a start. To secure equality in this respect, the ship-builders must make common cause with other industrial interests in so reforming the tariff that the free admission of materials required for productive purposes shall be insisted on as a principle. The mistake hitherto has been that the advocates of American ship-building have constituted themselves a distinct class, and have sought the change in question as an exceptional measure of relief. They have thus alienated valuable support, without conciliating the extreme protectionists. For iron is included in the list of materials required, and the Pennsylvania iron interest yields nothing, save to compulsion. Similar considerations suggest relief in the form of a direct and general reduction of Customs duties, rather than in the form of drawbacks or bounties.

"In the next place," says the ship-builder, "there must be a reduction of prices generally among our own people; and of course wages would then have to come down proportionately." The condition is indispensable to all branches of the trade; it is especially essential to the revival of the building of wooden ships. The Tyne and the Clyde are not more formidable competitors in respect of capital and skill and mechanical appliances, than are the maritime British provinces in respect of cheaper labor. We cannot compete with the former in iron ship-building, nor with the latter in wooden ship-building. But lower prices, except as a result of the reduced cost of importations or of production, are not contingent upon legislation. The general diminution of cost—that of labor included—will not be realized until after we are rid of an inconvertible currency. Specie payment must come first,—and for this we must bide our time. The process which alone can bring it cannot be forced by legislation.

We have but hinted at a few points suggested by practical knowledge and a disheartening experience. We have indicated enough, however, to make apparent the difficulties which impede the re-establishment of ship-building, and the impossibility of restoring it suddenly by political legerdemain. The interest it represents is worth fostering, and the Government which neglects it will be guilty of a great injury to the country. But much time will be consumed in the endeavor, however it may end;—and meanwhile the country needs ships. Shall we buy them ready-made, or wait indefinitely?

The Inactivity of the French Navy.

It may seem strange to many persons that the French Navy, although acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world, has done so little thus far in the struggle with Prussia. We are informed that the mouths of the rivers Elbe, Eider, Jahde, and Weser are blockaded by French gun-boats; and Vice-Admiral FOURICHON, Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces, has issued a notification to all concerned, that the ports of Prussia on the North Sea are blockaded, from the island of Borkum to the mouth of the Eider. A naval engagement is reported to have taken place off the island of Rugen between a division of the Prussian fleet and four French iron-clads and two wooden vessels, but without any decisive results, the Prussians withdrawing without loss. At last accounts eleven German vessels had been captured by the French. This is all the trustworthy information which we have received regarding any movements of French vessels, and it is but natural to inquire why a large fleet has been so utterly thrown away.

It must be remembered that one of the first acts of the Prussian Government, on the declaration of war, was to remove the buoys marking the channels, and to discontinue the light-houses on its coast. Even if the French commanders are furnished with charts of the localities where their vessels are to be stationed, they will be obliged to ascertain, by soundings, whether any changes have occurred since the surveys on which they are based were taken. It will also require some time to make the French officers sufficiently familiar with the coast, for no assistance can be obtained from the German pilots, who are to a man warm adherents of King WILLIAM. As it is scarcely more than six weeks since the declaration of hostilities, the French vessels have as yet done little more than take the stations to which they were assigned. During the rebellion our vessels of war maintained as strict a blockade on the Southern ports as could have been preserved, with such an extent of coast to be watched, but it was a long time before the chain of cruisers was complete enough to entitle the blockade to be considered a thoroughly close one.

The sea-coast of Prussia is not extensive as compared with her territory, and she has few important sea-ports; so that the blockade duty of the French Navy will not be difficult. The Prussians have doubtless availed themselves of our experience, and have made free use of river obstructions, and planted a thick crop of torpedoes at the mouth of every harbor, to which French vessels would be likely to seek entrance. In this way the Prussian war vessels can remain in comparative security, just as the rebel iron-clads at New-Orleans and Mobile Bay lay anchored near the forts, awaiting the approach of our fleet.

One important consideration remains as to the part which the French fleet is able to take in this war. It may maintain an effective blockade of the German ports. It may keep the coast towns in a state of constant alarm, and even, though modern ideas of civilized warfare would seem to forbid that course, may inflict upon them great damage by bombardment. But, after all, a naval force is mainly designed to effect two purposes. Either it engages the fleets of its adversary, and endeavors to weaken it by destroying that arm of its service, or it is used to transport an invading force and cover its landing. In the present war the first of these operations does not enter into the plan of campaign. The great preponderance of the French naval forces over those of the Prussians renders warfare of this description out of the question.

There only remains, consequently, the possibility of a French invasion at some point of the German coast. The conditions necessary to the success of such an undertaking have, however, materially changed. Formerly an invading army of twenty or thirty thousand men would prove an antagonist of very formidable strength, to either of the great military Powers. Such a force could at all events maintain its footing upon the coast until reinforced by additional troops. Now, the people of the European nations are generally armed, and, as we see in the present war, are mustered by the hundred thousand. An invader, therefore, must be prepared to cope with immense levies, which, until a comparatively recent period, would have been gathered with extreme difficulty. The ability of fleets to convey the number of men requisite for successful invasion becomes thus a very difficult problem.

It is a well-ascertained fact that no navy in the world, except the British, could transport more than forty thousand soldiers, and land them upon a hostile shore. The French expedition to the Baltic consisted of a far less number of men, while Gen. VON FALKENSTEIN was ready with one hundred and fifty thousand to meet it if a landing were attempted. He is said to have desired an opportunity of bringing this large force into action against the French expeditionary corps. But the French commanders were not likely to proceed in the face of such odds, and even had their troops not been recalled to Paris, could hardly have met with even a temporary success in the project of invasion. These facts constitute of themselves, and without the others to which we have alluded, an ample explanation why the French Navy remains in a state of comparative inaction.

A Period of Transition.

Southern papers which call themselves conservative are engaged in what must prove a useless discussion as to the organization and name of the national party hereafter to be arrayed in opposition to the Republicans. They assert that the Democratic Party, in the shape we at present find it, possesses far more elements of weakness than of strength, especially at the South, and that it is bad policy for them to enter into their new political career under such a disadvantage. A very large portion of the Southern people, it is asserted, were so strongly opposed to the Democratic Party previous to the rebellion that they cannot now be induced to join it, or to openly act with it. We can readily understand the feeling which would cause an ardent Whig of former days to recoil from the Democratic organization, even after so long an interval, especially when we recall the fact that in most of its essential features the party creed remains essentially the same.

Another objection, strongly urged, is that by its record, previous to and during the war, the Democratic Party made itself permanently odious to the loyal whites of the South, very many of whom still hold it largely responsible for the disastrous results which have followed. They argue with much force that but for the sympathy and anticipated co-operation of the Democrats of the North, the Southern leaders never could have led the people into actual rebellion. They were assured by prominent Democrats that there would be no actual resistance to secession, but that after a few months of excited negotiations the South would be permitted to "go in peace." So widely was this delusion spread among the Southern masses that the secession leaders were able to overcome the appeals and influence of the loyal whites. It is now asserted that those men will not ally themselves with a party which has injured them so deeply.

But chief among all the objections which are urged against the Democratic Party at the South, is that it cannot hope to get the vote of the freedmen. Southern politicians know that class too well to indulge in any hope of leading the negro into the Democratic ranks. The idea would be preposterous. The Southern negroes avoid Democracy, almost upon instinct. They know the party to have been the most implacable enemy of every expedient tending to ameliorate the condition of their race; that it steadily opposed emancipation, and as steadily resisted the work of reconstruction. It is folly, therefore, these Southern Conservatives assert, to expect that the present generation of blacks will act with a party at whose hands they have suffered so much as from the Democracy.

The three classes we have mentioned, in addition to the present white Republican vote, form a majority in almost every Southern State, and would be sure to control the elections under ordinary circumstances. The recent usurpations in North Carolina have caused an exceptional election, and similar circumstances will probably effect a similar result in Georgia, and perhaps in some of the other States. Very soon, however, the Southern people will discover that the aggressive policy which so exasperated them was not really Republican, but was forced upon us by a radical wing of the party, which thought more about gratifying a sectional prejudice than of settling a national Republican policy in the future. When they discover that fact, the people of the South will probably take up their political position regardless of extreme counsels on either side. Old prejudices will gradually die away, and new party lines will be established at the South.

We do not believe, however, that the existing parties will be essentially changed, either in organization or name, for many years to come. The so-called "Conservative" Party, which has recently been so cautiously organized at the South, will prove but a temporary affair. It has already served its purpose, and when the national canvass of 1872 is fairly organized, it will be silently merged into the Democratic Party, and never again heard of. Meanwhile, the Republican Party will doubtless lose some strength at the polls by its means, but only during the approaching elections; afterward it is pretty certain that it will emerge upon a broader platform, and, with a truly national policy, will continue to guide the policy of the country for years to come.

Democracy is distrusted and repudiated at the South because of its record. At the same time it is undergoing a transition at the North preparatory for the new *rôle* it is about to take in the future. It is striving to cast off the accumulated odium of a decade, and to conform to the political necessities which its shrewdest thinkers now see are inexorably crowding upon it. The party may or may not be brought to accept the new policy, but we have not so poor an opinion of the American people as to believe that a device so obviously insincere will beguile them into oblivion of the past, or into confidence concerning the future.

The "Tribune" in War Paint.

The New-York *Herald* recommends the Government to join in the attempt to bring about peace between France and Prussia. The *Tribune* opposes the proposition, in accordance with its well-known views in relation to peace and war. It has put on the war paint, not without an eye to a certain rumored nomination at the next election, and it positively refuses to take it off again.

When the Government of the United States was endeavoring to subdue a formidable rebellion against it, Mr. HORACE GREELEY urgently advised it to "let the South go"—to make peace even at the cost of a permanent division of the country. Disunion, he maintained, in effect, was preferable to war. Some people thought that this was pushing the "peace principle" rather too far, and Mr. GREELEY's advice was not taken. Nevertheless, he went to Canada to try and carry out his project of "making it up" with the rebels, for he is so averse to the sacrifice of life that he cannot bear to hear even of a murderer being sent to the gallows.

The *Tribune*, famous for its consistency, now insists upon a continuance of the war between France and Prussia. It pleads against mediation for peace in a paragraph which is not free from its usual narrow-minded malevolence, but which, wonderful to relate, has not a single quotation from DICKENS in it. As the *Tribune* editorials generally consist of three parts of DICKENS and one part water, the omission for once of the chief ingredient will be unaccountable to anybody who happens to read that journal. It is probable, however, that a fresh supply of the old mixture will be poured out within the next twenty-four hours, and that an editorial consisting of sentiments compounded from the remarks of Col. DIVER, and interspersed with a fresh series of egregious puffs, will be laid before the admiring rustics who still believe in the *Tribune*.

The Massacre in China.

Travelers tell us that there once prevailed in certain Oriental countries a custom which, originating in accident, became a recognized portion of the ceremonies attending the installation of a high dignitary. A number of people were trampled to death by the cavalcade which escorted him, and the greater the number of victims, the more favorable the auguries drawn of his success as a ruler of men. It is said that when the last Grand Vizier of Turkey but one succeeded to his post, he gave orders that not a single life should be sacrificed as he rode through the streets of Stamboul. With true Eastern perversity the people murmured at the order. "Wallah!" said they "what sort of a Vizier is this? his predecessor trampled down a hundred and twenty people, and this man kills no one; a fine Vizier truly!"

The people of North China would almost seem, like the Turks, disappointed that the recent accession of the new Emperor should have been unmarked by a holocaust. Few, indeed, have reached Imperial rank in that country without, in some way or another, signalizing the event by bloodshed. The late Regent, Prince KUNG, like another ruler we all know of, waded to the throne through a river of blood. He, too, pleaded that it was in self-defense he resorted to a *coup d'état*, his enemies being seized at midnight, tried, beheaded, and replaced by staunch adherents before the dawn of day. The youthful TUNG CHIH had, however, nobody on hand to murder. So his subjects, wiser than the Turks, selected victims, not from their own population, but from the French mission, intending, as they announced, to exterminate the "other foreigners" a day or two afterward. Thus the first political "event" of the new reign is a foreign massacre. It is, perhaps, difficult to judge with perfect impartiality of the exact degree of guilt which may attach to Emperor, officials, and populace in the heart-sickening tragedy recently enacted at Tien-tsing. No one can peruse the accounts given of the fearful fate which has befallen a handful of brave and pious woman in the far-off land of China, without a feeling which is not, happily, often experienced. And we shall find little cause for wonder if the French Government exact a stern, and perhaps too indiscriminate satisfaction, from the perpetrators of the recent barbarous outrages.

One thing is certain. Somebody is to blame, apart from the actual villains who shed blood, and the weight of evidence is against the local officials. But was the riot known in Pekin to be impending before it actually occurred? This is a point upon which evidence should be obtainable without much difficulty, and if it be against the Chinese, we have no resource but to pronounce their past assurances of friendship false. In such a case, we too, as well as all other treaty nations, acquire a sudden and immense interest in the action which should be taken to exact satisfaction. The protection guaranteed to American citizens becomes a mere sham, and we may some day wake to hear a tale of horror concerning our own countrymen and women as sad as that which has now horrified France. The foreign residents in China—for all seem to be unanimous in their charges against the native officials—have certainly made out their case against the provincial Mandarins; and, considering the threatening aspect of affairs at Pekin, Shanghai, and Chefoo, when the mail left, we may possibly see an unlooked for verification of their views regarding the supreme authorities. These latter are restoring the Taku forts, which it will be recollected gave so much trouble to the French and English during the last China campaign. Mortars and a heavy "Dahlgren" were being added to the existing batteries of sixty guns, and a force of 1,600 "braves" had been placed in garrison. Those best acquainted with the Chinese augur badly from these preparations as to their peaceable intentions.

It is stated in one of the China papers that an American citizen has been seized at Tung-chow, and that another, a visitor to Tien-tsing, is missing. Should these reports be true, the American representative will be compelled to take some action, though its nature will of course depend upon circumstances. Much must depend upon the view taken by Mr. LOW, the new Minister to Pekin, and great interest will attach to his report when that is made public. As a strong friend and supporter of the late Mr. BURLINGAME, he will naturally incline to the view which is most favorable to the Chinese. Should he, however, become convinced that the spirit which undoubtedly prevails among the foreign communities is based on reasonable grounds, the "Chinese question" may, under another aspect, occupy no inconsiderable share of public attention in this country.

The announcement of the death of Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR will surprise and grieve his numerous friends. Little more than a week ago he was in his usual state of health, and when a fever attacked him toward the middle of last week no one anticipated the melancholy termination which we have now to record. He had spent the greater part of the Summer out of town, and consequently few of his friends in this City had seen him for some time previous to his death. Mr. TAYLOR's influence in local politics was considerable, formerly as a Whig and latterly as a Republican, and no man was ever more faithful to his party. He was a sturdy advocate of any cause in which he interested himself, and was always willing to make personal and pecuniary sacrifices for the furtherance of any just objects which his party had at heart. His activity and earnestness were thoroughly appreciated by his political friends, and his loss will be deeply lamented by all who had the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the nature of the services he had rendered, and with the many excellent points of his character and disposition. Mr. TAYLOR will be buried on Thursday, from his house, at No. 303 Madison-avenue.

> "The *Tribune* is not alone in its enterprise. The TIMES has a corps of correspondents equally large, and whose efficiency is becoming more and more obvious."

The above is from the *Evening Mail*, a fair-minded and able paper, and consequently above lending itself to the work of puffing, which the *Tribune* employs so many agents to do for it. The special correspondence which we publish today is from the pens of competent and impartial men, and will be found full of most interesting details. One of the writers is a Prussian officer, and another is an officer of distinction who served in the Union armies throughout the recent rebellion. We have spared no pains to render our correspondence from the seat of war worthy of the great events which are to be described, but we do not pretend that we employ the "only" correspondents at work for American journals.

It is difficult to understand, and impossible to palliate, the pertinacious series of calumnies with which the London *Times* has assailed the Empress EUGENIE. It is quite open to that journal to be a violent enemy of France, but it cannot without discredit to itself and the public opinion it professes to represent, descend to take advantage of weapons which falsehood and forgery have furnished to aid the cause it espouses. The *Times* was perfectly well aware that, had the Empress so far forgotten the obligations of her position, as to sue for a peace which the nation still spurns, she would have incurred the indignation of every patriotic Frenchman. Before parading the pretended letter to Queen VICTORIA, it should, therefore, have been fully satisfied as to its genuineness, and its disregard in this matter both of chivalry and fairness, is another proof of how dangerous partisanship may become to journalistic morality.

The Germans are not ungrateful for the sympathy which they have received from the Republican Party as a body during the present war. A series of resolutions introduced by Mr. ELLINGER, of the German Association, at a meeting on Monday night, shows that our German fellow-citizens accurately distinguish between their friends and their foes. One resolution expresses the hope that "a strong and united Germany will work hand in hand with the people of these United States to extend the blessings of liberty." It is to be hoped that this aspiration will be realized, and that instead of an "Empire" in Germany, we shall in due time see a Republic established there, founded upon true principles of liberty and freedom.

Without attempting to prejudge the circumstances now under investigation relating to the collision of the schooner *Lady Helen* with the Coney Island steam-boat *Norwalk*, attention may be directed to the shameful callousness exhibited as to the fate of those who fell or jumped overboard. More than one witness has distinctly testified to the fact that no effort was made by those on board the steamer to save the people who were seen struggling in the water. The schooner's boat was launched for this purpose, but appears to have been easily diverted from its object, and a tug-boat which arrived on the scene seems to have been expected, it is difficult to understand why, to effect unaided the work of rescuing the drowning passengers.

The armies of both Prussia and France must have suffered terribly from disease, considering the heavy strain which has been placed upon the physical energies of the men. In all wars disease kills a greater number than the bullet. A foreign journal recalls the fact that during the siege of Sebastopol the French lost 20,240 men by the "chances of war," while no fewer than 75,000 fell victims to disease. In the Italian campaign the French loss in killed amounted to 3,664, while 5,600 died of disease. If this proportion is maintained during the present campaign, the total loss will indeed be frightful.

We recommend the Washington *Chronicle*, which extols Gov. HOLDEN's course in North Carolina, and becomes almost crazy in its reprobation of Kuklux outrages, to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the statement of the *Tribune* in regard both to HOLDEN and the Kuklux. Just before the people of North Carolina voted—at a moment when it seemed desirable to convince the North that HOLDEN's man, KIRK, and his troops really had some other purpose than the control of the ballot boxes by a display of bayonets—the *Tribune* published a letter filled with startling statements, purporting to have been addressed by Judge TOURGEE to Senator ABBOTT. The list of Kuklux outrages therein contained was awful. But Judge TOURGEE protests that by the addition of a cypher to his figures, the number of cases of outrage has fraudulently multiplied tenfold. Ten were converted into a hundred, and so on. As the letter was received from Gov. HOLDEN, the *Tribune* properly holds him responsible for the trick. Whatever part HOLDEN played in the disgraceful business, we cite the fact mentioned by our contemporary as illustrative of the means employed by partisan sensation-mongers to excite Northern feeling against the South.

The hardships of poverty are only fully known to those whose sad lot it is to encounter them day after day. Last Friday, a poor woman named MARIA WALKER, living in East Sixteenth-street, found herself unable to pay her rent, and two Deputy Sheriffs entered her house to dispossess her. They had not been there many minutes before they began insulting the three daughters of this woman, who has committed the heinous offense of being poor. Being repulsed by the girls, they next subjected the mother to a similar indignity. Eventually a policeman was called in, and one of the Deputy Sheriffs, EMANUEL DIACONT by name, was taken before Justice LEDWITH. It may be seriously questioned, however, whether we shall ever hear any more of the case.

Having recently expressed gratification at the completeness of GOV. BULLOCK's vindication from charges affecting his official integrity, we shall believe reluctantly, and with regret, the allegation of the Atlanta *True Georgian*, that he is actively at work to prevent the holding of a State election this Fall. When the Georgia bill was before Congress, assurances were given in Gov. BULLOCK's behalf in regard to his good faith, and his disinclination to fasten upon the law any construction favorable to the prolongation of his term of office and the duration of the present Legislature. Since his return to Georgia, he has been reported to be in league with the State Senate and the minority in the House in their efforts to put off the election. The good sense of the majority in the House defeated the scheme, the success of which would have entailed trouble upon Georgia, and discredit on the Republican Party. This view of the case has been strongly and justly put by Attorney-General AKERMAN. The *True Georgian*, however, publishes a circumstantial statement attributing to the Governor the avowal of a purpose to prevent an election this year. For the credit of his party, we trust that Gov. BULLOCK will be able to exculpate himself. Whether he gain or lose by an expression of the popular voice, there should be nothing to restrain its expression in November.

OBITUARY.

James B. Taylor.

Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR, for many years a resident of this City, and well known in political and business circles, died at his residence, No. 303 Madison-avenue, at 10 o'clock Monday evening, aged sixty-four years. He was confined to his house less than a week, and died of typhoid fever, terminating in hemorrhage of the bowels. Mr. TAYLOR was a native of Hartford, Vt., and came to this City about forty years ago. His energy and business talent found here ample field for their exercise, and during his career as a merchant and speculator he amassed a large fortune. He took an active interest in politics, and soon after his arrival in this City became conspicuous as an earnest working member of the Whig Party of that day. He was for many years Treasurer of the Whig General Committee of the City, and also a member of the State Central Committee. On the dissolution of the Whig Party he joined the ranks of the Republicans, and has ever since continued a zealous champion of the principles of the party and a liberal contributor to its support. At the time of his death he was Treasurer of the State Republican Central Committee. Though often tendered a nomination by his party, he always refused to accept office of any kind, but was ever ready to aid in the success of the ticket by his counsel, his personal services and his means. Though a man of strong opinions, and somewhat blunt and independent in his manner, he was generous, kind-hearted and benevolent, and won to himself hosts of friends who will sincerely mourn his loss. Mr. TAYLOR was a man of fine personal appearance, of unusual vigor for a man of his age, and of such uniform, robust health, that it seems hardly possible to his friends that he should be stricken down so suddenly. Mrs. TAYLOR, who has been spending a few months in Europe with her grand-daughter, arrived home on Monday morning just in time to soothe the last hours of her husband. The widow and grand-daughter are the only surviving members of the family. The funeral of Mr. TAYLOR will take place from his late residence in Madison-avenue, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Sir Frederick Pollock.

The cable reports the death of Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., formerly Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in England. He was born in London, on the 23d of September, 1783 his father being a Scotchman by birth and a saddler by trade. His education was begun in St. Paul's School, London, and completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Senior Wrangler in 1806. He was called to the Bar in 1807, at the Middle Temple, and won a high position in his profession. He attained the rank of King's Counsel in 1827, and became the leader of the Northern Circuit, having at the same time a very large and lucrative practice in London and Westminster. He was elected member of Parliament for Huntingdon in 1831, and retained his seat until he was raised to the Bench in 1844. On the accession of Sir ROBERT PEEL to the Premiership in 1834, Mr. POLLOCK was appointed Attorney-General, and, of course, went out with the Administration in the following year. In 1841, however, when PEEL was again at the head of the Cabinet he was reappointed, and exercised the function of Attorney-General until April, 1844, when he succeeded LORD ABINGER as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and was made a member of the Queen's Privy Council. He retired from the Bench in 1866, and was created a Baronet. Sir DAVID POLLOCK, Chief-Justice of Bombay, was his elder brother, and Sir GEORGE POLLOCK, G. C. B., K. S. J., his younger brother.

Railroad Accidents in Paterson, N. J.

About 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a German named AUGUST LANE, but six week from Germany, attempted to get upon a freight-car attached to a milk-train, near Market-street, Paterson. He missed his foothold and fell under the wheels, and had his leg and arm torn almost to tatters. He was taken to the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, where his wounds, which are not necessarily considered fatal, were attended to. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon previous, four little children were playing upon the railroad track, when a train came round a curve right upon them. A boy standing near snatched three of them off the track, but the fourth, a little child named BARRETT, was struck by the locomotive and thrown some twelve or fifteen feet. Strange to say, the child was not dead when picked up, but was most fearfully bruised, its head being swollen to twice its natural size. Medical attendance was procured, and there are hopes entertained of its recovery.

POLITICAL.

THE OUTLOOK IN THIS STATE

The Battle-Ground of the Campaign—Chances of a Republican Victory—The Candidates for Governor and the Other Offices—The Issues at Stake.

Two weeks from today the Republican State Convention will assemble in Saratoga to nominate a State ticket for the November election. The officers to be voted for on a general ticket this Fall are: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, one State Prison Inspector and two Canal Commissioners. As the time for the Convention draws nigh, the prospects of the campaign are being actively discussed among Republican politicians, and a very general and hopeful feeling prevails with regard to the chances of a Republican victory in November. Much will depend upon the action taken by the party at Saratoga; but it is believed that, with the selection of the right kind of a candidate for Governor, and the adoption of a judicious platform, an opportunity is now afforded to bring the Empire State back to its proper position in the ranks of Republican commonwealths, from which it was ousted by fraud in 1868. Although the Democratic Party has carried the State for the last two years, and by an apparently increased majority at each election, yet a close examination of the vote will show that this has been done more through apathy and divisions among their opponents, and through gross frauds perpetrated in their behalf on the ballot-box in this City, than through any actual falling off of the Republican or increase of the Democratic sentiment of the State. One of the chief causes of this apathy among Republicans has been the conviction everywhere pervading the rural districts, where the Republican strength mainly lies, that whatever exertions they might make to bring out a full vote of the party, were sure to be counteracted and the vote nullified by the Democratic repeaters and fraudulent canvassers of this City. "Until you can secure us something like an honest election in the City of New-York," say the country Republicans, "it is worse than useless; it is mockery to call upon us to save the party and preserve Republican ascendency in the State." The admissions made on the floor of the Assembly by both Democratic factions during their fight over the City charter, in the Legislature last Winter, have put it out of their mouths to deny hereafter what they have heretofore been accustomed to deny—the existence of those frauds. On the contrary, the revelations of fraud then made by leading New-York members in their criminations of each other far surpassed the worst charges, or even the suspicions of Republicans, and it was owing in great measure to the professed desire on the part of the Tammany faction to put a stop to these frauds, and their solemn promise that they should be stopped, that induced the Republican members of the Legislature to adopt the questionable policy of siding with the Tammany faction in the fight and siding in the passage of their charter over that of the "Young Democracy." How far these professions and promises of the Tammany faction were sincere, was shown in the Judicial election which took place immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, when the frauds perpetrated under the new rule of Tammany were more open and shameless than they had ever been at any preceding election. It is pretty generally agreed, now, that the honest Republicans in the last Legislature were egregiously "sold" in their "charter" alliance with Tammany, and it is equally well understood that the dishonest Republicans sold themselves. Tammany Hall never desired an honest election in this City, and never meant that the people should have one, as is shown by the fierce opposition which they make to the law passed by the last Congress designed to secure it. Nevertheless that law is now in full force and effect, and in the election next November it will be executed to the letter. There is a settled determination among the Republicans of this City, as well as among the honest men of all parties, to decide the question next November, once for all, whether or not elections are forever to remain a farce in this City, and respectable citizens are to continue to be defrauded out of their franchise by the paid scoundrels in the employ of pot-house politicians. If we are ever to have that conflict which Democratic politicians, in imitation of their rebel allies, have so long threatened and sought, between United States and State authority, it can come in no better shape than on this very issue, and at no better time than now. The Democratic Party of this country has championed almost every species of wrong in its day, and finally took up arms in behalf of the "sum of all villainies"—human slavery—but, outside of New-York, it has not hitherto, as a party, proclaimed itself the special guardian of ballot-box-stuffers and repeaters, and if Tammany Hall Democracy desires to force that issue upon the country now, Republicans certainly have no objections.

But, assuming that we are to have a tolerably fair election in November, what are the chances of a Republican victory? In the first an honest ballot will of itself reduce the Democratic majority in this City 20,000 lower than it has been at any general election in the last five years. Under the assurance that such a ballot is to be had, thousands of Republicans will come out to the polls who have hitherto stayed away, and tens of thousands in the country districts will be encouraged to work for the success of the ticket who before were indifferent, because they felt that victory over such enormous frauds was hopeless. In the second place, the fight in the Democratic ranks in this City between Tammany and the Young Democracy will make a difference of not less than 10,000 votes, and probably twice that number on the candidate for Governor from what it would be if the party were united. Those who flatter themselves that the "Young Democracy," as a party, is dead will find themselves greatly mistaken in November, and if their candidate be JOHN T. HOFFMAN, as it undoubtedly will be, they will find that the mistake, so far as he is concerned, will be fatal. In the third place, the German vote of this City, which, for the past few years has gone, like the Irish, in a body for the Democracy, cannot be relied on with the same certainty next November. The Germans have not forgotten the profuse promises of free Sunday lager made to them by the Democracy when out of power, and their very slim performance when in power. Nor do they like the cold shoulder which the Democracy give their countrymen in their fight with NAPOLEON III.—apparently for no other reason than because Irish sympathy runs the other way. The sensible portion of the Germans of this City are getting tired of flying that ever-lasting tail to the Irish kite, and voting for a party that misrepresents them on all important questions, while it only promises them Sunday lager and fails to fulfill even that promise. Persons well informed with regard to German sentiment in the City are of opinion that, as matters stand now, if the election were to take place to-morrow, at least twenty-five per cent. of the German vote that has heretofore gone Democratic would be polled for the Republican ticket, whichever of the names mentioned as candidates for Governor, except, perhaps, that of Mr. GREELEY, might be in the field.

Thus, it will be seen, there are good grounds for the hope entertained by leading Republicans, of a victory at the ensuing election.

THE CANDIDATES.

Much will depend, as before stated, upon the candidate put in nomination for Governor. A great many names have been mentioned, and their claims urged with more or less earnestness by Republican papers in different parts of the State, but it is a gratifying sign, as well as an omen of future harmony, to notice that the list has rapidly decreased of late, until it is now practically reduced to three gentlemen, all of them residents of this City or Brooklyn. It is agreed, by general consent, that the candidate for Governor shall be selected from this portion of the State, and by a like general consent the selection is confined to the names of HORACE GREELEY, Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. Mr. GREELEY will doubtless muster a strong delegation in the Convention, but he will have many bitter opponents and not a single supporter among the Germans, whom, in the present juncture of affairs, it will be desirable to conciliate. The extreme views which he is popularly supposed to entertain on the subject of Temperance would deprive him of the support of a corporal's guard of that class of our citizens.

Gen. WOODFORD enters the list as a candidate whose views upon public questions, so far as they have been expressed, are entirely unobjectionable to any class of Republicans, and whose record during the war and as Lieutenant-Governor, won for him the highest praise. He is understood to be the unanimous choice of the Republican members of that numerous and powerful organization known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," and will doubtless go into the Convention with a large and influential delegation representing all sections of the State. The Newburg *Journal*, the Goshen *Democrat*, the Oneanta *Herald*, and many other country papers have presented him as their first choice and urge his claims on grounds similar to the following which we extract from the first-named paper:

> Ex-Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD's name has for some time been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination. He is a young man, compared with Mr. GREELEY, but he has made an excellent record in various public capacities, and his name at the head of the State ticket would call forth the enthusiasm of the party. A soldier with an honorable record, his comrades would rally as one man to his support, and give to the campaign something of the fire and vigor with which they were wont to rush into battle. A public speaker of great force and brilliancy, his presence on the stump would command the attention of the people and arouse the party to vigorous action. In short, we know of none whose names have been mentioned in connection with the nomination better calculated than Gen. WOODFORD to bring out the enthusiasm of all classes.
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> But whether the choice finally falls upon Mr. GREELEY or Gen. WOODFORD, or another of the half-dozen men to whom the party is looking for a candidate, we are confident that he will be such an one as will receive the warm approbation of the entire party.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, the third on the list, is a gentleman long and favorably known to the business and politics of this City and State, and if he were to receive the nomination, would doubtless make a successful run for the office. He is not, however, understood to be especially anxious for the nomination, and is not taking any particular pains to get it. His name will be presented to the Convention with the good wishes of all Republicans throughout the State, and if it shall be found impossible to agree on either of the candidates having more active champions in that body, and he should be selected as a compromise candidate, the choice could hardly fail to give general satisfaction.

PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS.

The Coming Elections—Prospects of the Different Parties—The Prospective Candidates—The Prohibitionists—The Woman Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

There is some little excitement in the Congressional districts where there is a contest for the Republican nomination. In the Second, since the death of Hon. L. S. CHURCH, his principal competitor, it is pretty generally conceded that Gen. FARNSWORTH will be renominated, though not without opposition. If he is, it is a foregone conclusion that there will be an independent candidate in the field. The Democrats, too, may possibly run a candidate, but they are in such a hopeless minority that their "show of hands" would be small. In the Fifth District, there is a triangular contest for the nomination between the present incumbent and Gen. CARR, of Galesburg, and Gen. HENDERSON, of Princeton, with a probability that Col. INGERSOLL will be renominated by the party machinery, and that Gen. HENDERSON will run as an independent candidate.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES.

The Prohibition Party is also to be in the field with a strong candidate, Dr. BALER, of Galesburg. In the Eighth District, the Prohibitionists have nominated a strong man, G. W. MINIER, of Tasewell County, who will receive a large vote—larger, some claim, than his neighbor, Col. MENIANO, the Republican candidate. In the Third District, several gentlemen have been brought forward quietly by their friends, but the probabilities are strongly in favor of the present incumbent. In this district but little is said as yet. Mr. JUDD is working quietly, and it is not yet openly announced whether he is to have any opposition in the Republican Convention or not. No one else is spoken of but Gen. LOGAN for Congressman-at-large. He is, however, to have a Prohibitionist candidate pitted against him. Hon. J. V. FARWELL, of this city, is spoken of as likely to be the man. This party holds a State Convention at Bloomington, on the 31st, at which the nomination is to be made.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The question of the composition of the next Legislature is exciting more and more attention. Upon it will devolve the putting into operation the machinery of the new Constitution—of carrying out its provisions in good faith, and of securing to the people all the advantages it is capable of giving them. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the right kind of men compose it. We had a visit from the high dignitaries of the State and nation last Saturday and Sunday. They came and went very quietly, and probably half of the people of Chicago are not yet aware of their having been here at all. Chicago is getting too large to be easily excited, and nothing but a base-ball club, a prize-fight, or an opera performer can do it. Even the war in Europe only affects a small portion of our population. The mass of the Germans plod on without paying much attention to it. A crowd of fifty or a hundred gather about the bulletins daily, talk awhile excitedly about FRITZ and the faderland, and go about their business. Our people talk of the war news over their coffee in the morning, and then dash into business.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Mrs. MYRA A. BRADWELL, editor of the *Legal News*, who was refused admission to the Bar by the Supreme Court of this State—because she was a woman, and the old English common law did not recognize woman as admissible to the Bar—carried her case up to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the Civil Rights bill and the Fourteenth Amendment. A preliminary hearing has been had, and a writ of error granted, calling for a transcript of the case to be sent up for final adjudication. If the position assumed by Mrs. BRADWELL's counsel in this case is sustained, it constitutes women voters—as we understand it—without further legislation, as they are already legally recognized as citizens. And the Fourteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights bill together declare that no "citizen" shall be deprived of the right of voting. In this view of the case, it is one of more than usual importance, and the decision will be looked for with interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Congressional Nominations—A Republican Division in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—The Republican delegates from all the counties in the Fifth Congressional District of this State met in Peoria today and unanimously nominated Gen. THOMAS J. HENDERSON, of Bureau County, for Congress. This is not the regular Republican Convention, but was called by those who were opposed to the manner in which the Republican Committee sought to make a nomination—that is, by a popular vote for candidates in each county in the district, known as the Crawford County system. The vote in response to that call will be taken on the 5th of September, when it is probable that Mr. INGERSOLL will be renominated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 23.—SAMUEL SHELLABARGER was nominated for Congress at London today by the Republicans of the Seventh District.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 22.—The Democratic Territorial Convention, which met at Bryan yesterday, nominated Col. JOHN WARLESS, of Laramie City, for delegate to Congress. The Republicans held a Convention at the theatre last night and nominated county officers for the ensuing year.

The United States Senate—Republican Strength.

The Washington *Chronicle* has the following:

The terms of the following Senators in Congress expire March 4, 1871: Lot M. Morrill, Maine; Aaron H. Cragin, New-Hampshire; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; A. G. Cattell, New-Jersey Willard Saulsbury, Delaware; John W. Johnston, Virginia; Waitman T. Willey, West Virginia; Joseph C. Abbott, North Carolina; Thomas J. Robertson, South Carolina; Willard Warner, Alabama; Hiram R. Revels, Mississippi; John S. Harris, Louisiana; Morgan C. Hamilton, Texas; Alexander McDonald, Arkansas; Joseph S. Fowler, Tennessee; Thomas C. McCreery, Kentucky; Richard Yates, Illinois; Jacob M. Howard, Michigan; James B. Howell, Iowa; Daniel S. Norton, Minnesota; Edmund G. Ross, Kansas; George Williams, Oregon, and John M. Thayer, Nebraska.

Of this number, Senators Cragin and Anthony have been re-elected; Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, will be succeeded by Gov. J. W. Stevenson, of that State; Daniel S. Norton, (lately deceased,) by William Windom, appointed by the Governor, and Joseph S. Fowler by Judge Cooper, of Tennessee. It is supposed that Morrill, of Maine; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Willey, of West Virginia; Robertson, of South Carolina; Warner, of Alabama; Revels, of Mississippi; McDonald, of Arkansas; Yates, of Illinois; Howard, of Michigan; Howell, of Iowa; Ross, of Kansas, and Thayer, of Nebraska, will pretty surely be succeeded by Republicans, which will give the latter a gain of one, as Ross has generally acted with the opposition since his vote against JOHNSON's impeachment. We lose nothing in having a Democrat to follow FOWLER, who has taken the same course, only more so; and we gain one—NORTON's place, lately deceased—who, elected as a moderate Republican, joined the Democrats shortly after he took his seat. But we lose one in the defeat of the Republicans of North Carolina, which secures a Democrat in place of ABBOTT. We do not give up WILLIAMS in Oregon, and if our friends in Virginia, New-Jersey and Delaware are wide awake, we ought to carry all three, which would be a Republican gain of two. Louisiana and Texas are classed among the doubtful States.

So far we have lost one in ABBOTT, of North Carolina; have gained one in Minnesota, in changing WINDOM for NORTON, and have substituted a Conservative for FOWLER, (anti-impeacher,) in Tennessee, which is at least the gain of an open in place of a covert enemy.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Alexandria *Commercial* urges the nomination of GEORGE W. BRENT for Congress in the Seventh District of Virginia.

The Democrats of Illinois have arranged to hold their State Convention on the 14th of September.

Hon. O. D. CONGER, the present Representative in Congress from the Fifth Michigan District, is spoken of for renomination.

The first of the Fall elections occurs in Vermont, on Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania are now and always have been, on account of the iron and coal duties, what is known as protective tariff men. But this applies to no other State.

S. S. ANTHONY, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District of Indiana, has been Judge of the Circuit Court and State Senator.

JOHN T. ENSON is urged for the Republican nomination in the Third Congressional District of Maryland.

The Michigan *Press* is discussing the two-term rule, as applied to political nominations.

The Portland *Advertiser* takes time by the forelock and nominates Chief-Justice CHASE for President in 1872.

MARSHAL and TRABUE have withdrawn from the contest for Congress in the Seventh District of Kentucky, leaving the race between BECK and TALBOT.

Gen. W. B. BATE has written a letter in which he declines to accept a nomination for Governor of Tennessee.

I. J. McKISSICK, late Colonel in the Confederate service, has been nominated by the "Reformers" as candidate for Congress in the Fourth South Carolina District. His disabilities have been removed.

Hon. JOHN E. SMITH will probably receive the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Maryland. Hon. PATRICK HAMIL, of Oakland, is the present Representative.

A special dispatch from Kalamazoo, Mich., to the Detroit *Post*, says that the returns from the primary meetings are in favor of Gen. STOUGHTON for the Republican Congressional nomination.

The Eastport (Me.) *Sentinel* learns that Hon. LOT M. MORRILL's re-election to the United States Senate is reckoned among the events sure to occur; but it should be borne in mind by the Republicans of Washington County that every Representative lost to the Republicans lessens Mr. MORRILL's majority.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that the contest for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District brought out a very large vote. "Two of the raiders on the Sinking Fund last Winter were willing to be sacrificed for their country's good, but the honest Republicans ordered them to take a back seat by a vote of two to one."

The Oxford (Me.) *Democrat* says that the license platform in the Democratic platform arose from the fact that the Police seized the liquor at the Bangor hotels just as the Democratic Convention was assembling, whereupon that body indignantly resolved that the Democracy are opposed to the present Prohibitory law.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* says it is unfortunate for the interests of the Republican Party, not merely in the Second District, but throughout the State, that there should be such a contest between two rival candidates, and it is evident that the best way to settle the whole difficulty would be for both Mr. O'NEILL and Mr. CREELEY to withdraw from the field, and have the party nominate a man who can command the united Republican vote of the district.

The contest for the Congressional nomination in the Sixth Michigan District is likely to be quite lively. The Convention is to be held on the 30th inst. Hon. R. STRICKLAND and Hon. J. L. DRIGGS are working for it. Mr. STRICKLAND is the present representative. Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR will be renominated in the Third, and Hon. L. W. TERRY in the Fourth Districts. Hon. W. L. STOUGHTON will meet with a good deal of opposition in the Second District.

The Washington *Chronicle* says: "Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi are the three Southern States in which the Republicans are thoroughly organized and confident of victory. In the present Congress there are four Republicans and two Democrats from the first, four Republicans from the second, and five Republicans from the third. The majorities of these gentlemen, with two exceptions, were so large at the last Congressional election, and the present condition of the party in their districts is so healthy, that we may expect equally satisfactory results in the approaching contests."

The Boston *Journal* says it is reported that WENDELL PHILLIPS is hesitating. He is undecided what course to pursue in regard to the nomination for Governor tendered to him by the Prohibitory Convention. "He is not disposed," says the *Journal*, "to jeopardize the success of Gov. CLAFLIN, but he is not unwilling to show the Republican Party the strength of prohibition in this State. If the leaders of the labor-reform movement can secure for him the nomination of that party, it is thought possible that the Republican Party might be so weakened that the Democratic candidate, whether he be Col. ADAMS or Hon. W. W. WARREN, of Brighton, might slip in."

American Mediation for Peace—An Admirable Opportunity.

From the New-York Herald, Aug. 23.

Amid the din of contending empires that now fills Europe and arrests the attention of the world the names of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Italy, and even of Spain and the Scandinavian Powers have been mentioned as possible allies for the fight or mediators to secure a peace. All of these have proclaimed neutrality, yet some of them are continually mentioned as interested, on this side or on that, in the issue of the contest. Now, at last, in the supreme peril of France, we hear England, the hereditary foe of French policy, Russia, the humiliated in the Crimea and the threatened in Poland, and Austria, the shaven and shorn of Northern Italy, suggested as the friends in time of need for that great and enlightened Power whose first appearance on the arena of liberal action in the modern time was when the soldiers of LAFAYETTE and the sailors of ROCHAMBEAU joined the feeble armies and fleets of the young American nation in their desperate effort for our independence.

The traditional policy of the United States, transmitted to us from the lips of WASHINGTON, and still religiously observed by this Republic, is the avoidance of entangling foreign alliances. Good sense has proven the wisdom of this rule, and our people revere it; our President just issued a proclamation warning our citizens against any participation, as such, in the pending struggle, and his words are universally applauded; but there is no reason why the great American people should not, at this moment, make its mighty voice heard in behalf of peace. France, who listened to us in Mexico, will listen to us in Europe. Germany is represented by millions of her children on this soil. Neither Power has reason to suspect or doubt us, and the wide Atlantic extinguishes all thought of jealousy. Frenchmen and Germans alike meet here on common ground, and are regarded as our brethren. Many of them hold high social and even political position among us, and wield the wealth that helps to build our future empire. What more opportune, more natural or more glorious office, then, for this great Government to fill than that of disinterested intercessor for peace between two nations of whom it is the fast and real friend? Is not this something worthy of the young, fresh, whole-souled American statesmanship that should distinguish our bright day? King WILLIAM has gracefully acknowledged the effort of PIUS IX. His people hold millions of our securities, and he can do no less by us. France cannot and will not doubt us. Peace must quickly come, peace is imminent; the outspoken appeal of America would, we earnestly believe, bring negotiations for peace within the passing week.

From the Springfield Republican.

President GRANT has just issued a proclamation of neutrality, of which there is very little need if the war is as near over as it appears to be. It would be much more to the purpose to join with the great European powers in offers of mediation and prayers or demands for peace. We could not fight for our old ally, France, nor even sympathize with her in her declaration of war. But surely we cannot help sympathizing with her misfortunes, and should be only too glad to render any good offices that may look to peace, especially as the war has lasted long enough to make it sure that the France of the future will not be ruled by a NAPOLEON.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

End of a Strike in Scotland—Strange Murder and Suicide at Bath, England—A New Submarine Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The strike among the iron operatives in Fifeshire, Scotland, is a failure, owing to a fatal defection among the men. ....J. G. S. MAY, the Dutch Consul at Liverpool, has obtained a verdict against the Messrs. LAIRDS, for commissions on three frigates, ordered through him by Holland....The price of tin has advanced in Cornwall....Yesterday a school teacher at Bath, named PRANKARD, murdered his two daughters to prevent them from seeking situations on the Continent. He then poisoned himself. The affair has created much excitement in that city....Another submarine cable between France and England has just been successfully laid....The reported stoppage of NICOL, DUCKWORTH & Co., at Liverpool, reported in these dispatches some days ago, is untrue. The mistake arose from a similarity of names.

Precautions Against Revolutionary Outbreaks in Spain—Safety of the Pope.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The Government has taken measures to repress instantly any revolutionary outbreak. An extraordinary meeting of the Cortes is not expected at present.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Assurances have been sent from the French Government to His Holiness that Italy has no intention of attacking Rome.

The Papal troops had been withdrawn from Campagna to defend the city. Many arrests had been made.

Racing in Yorkshire—Death of Sir Frederick Pollock—Papal Infallibility in Bavaria.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The York August meeting commenced today. The Yorkshire Oaks, of fifteen sovereigns each, with one hundred added, for three year-old fillies, the second to receive fifty sovereigns out of the stakes, the third to save her stake, one mile and a quarter, was won by Lord FALMOUTH's b. f. *Gertrude*, by *Saunterer*, out of *Queen Bertha*, beating Mr. LOUNDES' b.f. *Agility*, by *Adventurer*, out of *Mandragora*, second, and Mr. J. JONES' ch. f. *Gamos*, by *Saunterer*, out of *Bess Lyon*, third....The death of Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, formerly Chief Baron of the Exchequer, is reported....Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, in a letter to the *Times*, defends the erection of a monument to "Stonewall" JACKSON....A Munich dispatch states that the Government has forbidden the promulgation of the bull of Papal infallibility in Bavaria.

CUBA.

Engagements Between Spanish Troops and the Insurgents—Officers Captured and Killed.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The *Gaceta* of today contains the following official intelligence: CANIZAL's corps disembarked at Camaniquan and attacked the insurgents, capturing Gen. PEDRO FIGUEREDO, the Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. RODRIGO TAMAYO and his son, and killing twenty of the rebels. The salt deposits at that place were destroyed. FIGUEREDO and TAMAYO, and his son were taken to Santiago de Cuba and executed. Major QUESADA killed twenty-two insurgents near Holguin, including Gen. FRANCISCO PERALTA, Col. JAIME MORENO, MARIA TAMAYO FLEITES, and his son FERNANDO. The insurgents Gen. ANGEL FIGUEREDO and Col. FERNANDEZ were captured at Jiguani and executed at Bayamo. Capts. CAMACHO and IGARRA are also prisoners, awaiting trial. Col. BONICHE reports having attacked the forces of MAXIMO GOMEZ in the Sierra Maestra, and killing eighty-seven insurgents, including Capts. LEIVA and PANCHO VEGA. Col. MARIN report the killing of the insurgent chief, GRAU, and fourteen men, near Las Tunas. JOSE VIDAL, a planter of Mayari, was killed near Holquin. The operations of the Spanish troops are being continued.

THE INDIANS.

Gathering of the Tribes at Their Agencies—Disposition to Cease Hostilities—A Party of Captives to be Given up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—An official report from Col. NELSON, commanding Fort Supply, dated July 30, states that Brevet-Col. CARPENTER, commanding the Tenth Cavalry, arrived there, July 27, from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency, where he had been sent as an escort for a train loaded with Indian commissary supplies. He states that the Arrapahoes are at their agency, and that when he arrived there there were also about twenty or thirty lodges of Cheyennes at that place, and that twenty-two more lodges of Cheyennes, under BIG HORSE, came in before he left. BIG HORSE reported that BIG JAKE would be in shortly with 200 more lodges of Cheyennes. If BIG JAKE comes in there will be little further trouble from the Cheyennes south of the Arkansas. The depredations committed in the Camp Supply region were mostly done by the Kiowas, under LITTLE HEART. A report from Gen. GRIERSON, commanding at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, dated the 2d inst., states that there had been recent depredations. Two raiding parties have been reported as having been in Texas, and it appears from Gen. GRIERSON's report they are the Indians who had the recent engagement with a detachment of the Sixth Cavalry, near the Big or Little Washita, in which three Indians and two soldiers were killed, and a number wounded on each side. IRON MOUNTAIN, of the Camanches, and THAUSEN, of the Kiowas, with some leaders of the Apaches, and others, in all fifteen, were at Fort Sill on the 1st inst., and report the Indians on their way to that place. They were then encamped at Mount Webster, about fifty miles from Fort Sill. It is reported by the Indians that the Kiowas have in their possession seven captives—one woman and six children—who were lately captured in Texas. They agree to bring them in and deliver them up, as well as captured property. They had just held a general council, and decided to cease all hostilities. The President has appointed JOHN HOLBY, of Ohio, to be Agent of the Sacs and Foxes, vice MILLER, resigned.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARRYING OUT TREATY STIPULATIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior is engaged in perfecting arrangements for carrying out the legislation of Congress with regard to the various Indian tribes with whom we have treaties. The supplies of goods will be forwarded to them at the earliest period practicable.

IRISH BROTHERHOOD.

A New Organization to Take the Place of the Fenians—The First Council of Seven.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—A new national organization, called the Irish National Brotherhood, has lately been put into operation. Its ramifications will extend over the several States of the Union, with its head-quarters in St. Louis. It has been formed by the most advanced of Irish nationalists to take the place of Fenianism, and unite all factions into one brotherhood. The principal features of the new organization are: No salaried officials, the retention of funds by the local branches until required by the Brotherhood in Ireland, and a Central Council, to consist of seven members, instead of a President, Chief Executive, or Senate, formerly recognized by the Fenians. MICHAEL RUSSELL, of New-York, Treasurer; EDWARD C. REILLY, of North Adams, Mass.; DANIEL O. MADIGAN, JOHN L. GRIFFEN, of St. Louis; GEORGE SWEENY, Cincinnati; T. R. BARNERTON, of Wilmington, Del.; and WILLIAM LOUGHERY, of Keokuk, Iowa, compose the present Council.

Convention of the Chi-Phi Fraternity—Proposed Reunion With the Organization South.

READING, Penn., Aug. 23.—A special Convention of the Chi-Phi Fraternity, composed of graduates and undergraduates of the leading colleges throughout the country, assembled here today, and will sit to-morrow. Thirty delegates are present. Mr. ASKER ANDERSON, of the Delta Chapter, Rutgers College, is the Grand Officer of the Convention, and BENJ. F. KERR, Beta Chapter, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Grand Secretary. A proposition to print the constitution, as recommended by a special Committee, is under discussion, and likely to be unanimously adopted. A project to form a reunion with the fraternity South will come before the Convention to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

The Revenues of 1869 and 1870—Comparative Statement—Reduction of the Debt During Grant's Administration—Interest on Ten-Forties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A comparative statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department showing the receipts of internal revenue, from every source, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870. The following aggregate will serve to show the uniformity with which the revenues of the Government have increased under the present Administration:

Articles and Occupations.	1869.	1870.
Spirits	$45,026,401	$55,537,384
Tobacco	22,430,707	31,318,538
Fermented liquors	6,099,879	6,260,728
Gross receipts	6,300,998	6,884,098
Sales	8,206,839	8,835,212
Income	34,229,893	38,243,345
Banks—Special tax on capital, circulation and deposits	3,335,516	4,409,035
Special taxes, not before named	8,901,454	9,556,508
Legacies and successions	2,422,593	2,088,775
Gas	2,116,005	2,311,268
Stamps other than spirits and tobacco	15,505,492	15,611,004
Salaries of Gov't officers	581,962	1,109,526
Schedule A, passport penalties and unenumerated sources	3,704,379	2,469,491
Grand total	$159,124,126	$183,634,832

To which there remains to be added, for the year 1870, various returns from districts not yet received, and estimated to amount, altogether, to $615,000.

The entire reduction of the debt from the 1st of March, three days before the inauguration of President GRANT, to the 1st of August, 1870, foots up $156,000,000.

INTEREST ON TEN-FORTIES.

Notice was given by the Treasury Department, today, that the payment of the September interest on the ten-forties will be commenced on Monday next, without rebate. The whole amount falling due is $4,864,000. The payments are commenced in advance as a matter of convenience and to lighten the labor of the tellers.

PENSIONS.

A regulation of the National Soldiers' Asylum requires all disabled soldiers, upon becoming inmates, to assign their pensions to the Institution so long as they shall remain a charge upon its funds. A question having been raised about the right of the Asylum to receive these pensions, the Second Controller has held that under the law, and especially by the act of July, 1870, they can only be paid to the pensioner himself. The subject will be referred to the Attorney-General for final decision.

THE MASONIC CEREMONY OF SORROW.

The Grand Consistory of the Thirty-second Degree of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite of Freemasonry of the State of Maryland, held a Lodge of Sorrow in the Third Degree, to-night, in the Metropolitan Church, in the memory of B. B. FRENCH, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third, for the Southern District of the United States. There was a large attendance of Masons, with their ladies and chosen friends. Messrs. ALBERT PIKE and A. G. MASKEY delivered eulogies, and there was music by the Germania Maennerchor of Baltimore. A number of Masons of that city were in attendance.

LONG BRANCH.

Grand Ball of the Ninth Regiment—Distinguished Guests Invited—The Monmouth Park Races.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 23.—The dress parade of the Ninth Regiment, this afternoon, was witnessed by a large concourse of people. About 350 men remained in camp. On Friday night WM. B. BORROWS, and the guests of the Continental Hotel, will give a grand ball to the regiment at the Continental. The regimental band will furnish the music. Govs. HOFFMAN and RANDOLPH have notified Col. FISK they will arrive to-morrow at Camp Gould. A grand parade will be given in their honor. Gen. MEADE, and other distinguished guests, will attend the ball. Gov. JOHN GOODWIN, of Arizona, is here, and will be present on this occasion. President GRANT has been invited by Col. FISK to inspect the regiment and attend the ball....The hotels continue to remain quite full. The season will not close until the middle of September. The weather, for the past few days, has been delightful.

THE RACES.

The following horses have been entered to start for the Monmouth Park trotting meeting which commences on Saturday, Aug. 27, and continues Tuesday and Wednesday. The first day the first race is for a purse of $2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:38: entries—*Sallie*, *Fanny Lambert*, *George M. Patterson*, *Nellie Morville*, J. ONDERDONK's *Unknown*, *Revenue*, *Lady Wells*, *Lizzie Keller* and *St. Elmo*. Second race, purse $2,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; entries—*Col. Russell*, *Chas. Green*, *Mary Edna*, *Carroll* and *Harry D*. The second day, Tuesday, first race for purse of $2,500, for horses that have never beat 2:26; entries—*Western Girl*, *Idol*, *John J. Bradley* and *Belle Strickland*. The second race is for a purse of $2,500 for horses that have never beat 2:33; entries—*Henry*, *Jim*, *Rockey* and *Hotspur*. The third and last day's racing: The first race, for a purse of $5,000, for all horses—*Goldsmith Maid*, *Geo. Wilkes* and *Lucy* will go in this race. Second race, Gentlemen's Cup, donation of WM. M. BLISS, for gentlemen's horses; entries—*Black Crook*, WM. B. BORROWS' *Johnny*, JAMES HAMILL's *Mary* and D. WILDER's *Louse*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Conflagration Along the Hudson—Valuable Flour Mill Destroyed in Pennsylvania.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A pall of smoke covers the river from the fires in the woods. A fire is raging in the mountains of West Point, and a large quantity of standing timber and cord-wood has already been consumed. In nearly all the counties along the river fires are raging, and so dense is the atmosphere with the smoke that vessels find navigation difficult. A rain storm has commenced.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—The Pearl Flour Mill, belonging to R. T. KENNEDY & Co., at Allegheny City, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $120,000 and the insurance $80,000, principally in home companies.

Destruction of Lumber-Yards in Dubuque, Iowa.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—At Dubuque early this morning the planing-mill of CLARK & SCOTT, and a portion of LAMBERT, SCOFIELD & Co.'s lumber-yard were destroyed by fire. INGRAM, KENNEDY & Co.'s lumber-yard was also considerably damaged. The total loss is $30,000; insurance, $12,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Case of Wiley—More of Kirk's Prisoners Discharged.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 23.—In the case of the State against WILEY, the evidence of the State closed today. Nothing conclusive was developed. Nearly all the negroes testifying will give their evidence for the defense to-morrow....The United States District Court still had up the case of KIRK, for contempt....Judge BROOKS discharged eighteen more prisoners on habeas corpus. When the prisoners were brought into Court, by KIRK's guard, who undertook to enter with their arms, Judge BROOKS ordered the Marshal to restrain them, suspending proceedings till the order was obeyed, the Judge remarking, "No armed soldiers allowed in this Court. When necessary, I will ask for them." KIRK's men retired. The Judge reiterated his jurisdiction in the matter of the habeas corpus in KIRK's case. Lieut.-Col. BERGEN is under arrest in this city, for not observing his bail. There is quite a crowd of people in the city, and much interest is manifested.

A Mormon Outrage—Arrival of W. H. Seward at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 23.—On Saturday evening, as J. B. H. STENHARES and his lady, both recent apostates of the Mormon Church, were proceeding to their homes, they were assaulted by four masked men, who perpetrated an abominable outrage upon them. This is the second affair of the kind within a week upon apostate Mormons....Hon. WILLIAM A. SEWARD was entertained today by BRIGHAM YOUNG....One hundred tons of ore were shipped during the past week.

"WHERE TO LOOK FOR WAR NEWS."

The following extracts are very fair examples of the opinions and predictions which the *Tribune* publishes every day in the form of telegraphic news. Not a single fact of any importance has yet been made known to the public through the instrumentality of the "only paper" which has special correspondents, &c.

THE EMPEROR NOT WITH THE ARMIES.

Tribune, Aug. 3.

There is report that the Emperor is coming here to-night. I may as well tell the readers of the *Tribune*, once for all, that the talk about NAPOLEON commanding his armies in person is mere bunkum, or, as the French would say, *de la blague*. His Majesty is strictly ordered by his doctors to abstain from mounting a horse.

COUNT PALIKAO'S MINISTRY NOT TO LAST A WEEK.

Tribune, Aug. 10.

The incoming Ministry is immeasurably worse than the outgoing. Its appointment is a reckless defiance to public opinion, and I do not believe it will last a week, unless a great victory should be gained by the French, which is not at all upon the cards.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE ALL OPPOSED TO THE WAR.

Tribune, July 26.

Never has war been undertaken by France with less enthusiasm or more distrust of success. Troops marching through Paris to take trains for the seat of war traverse the streets without eliciting a single cheer. Soldiers joining their regiments walk about in groups, almost all drunk. The *bourgeois* stare at them and shrug their shoulders.

The opinions of the Press on these dispatches are partially collected by the *Tribune*, but the following comments appear to have escaped its attention:

From the Nation.

The *Tribune*, on the other hand, announces that its special correspondent, so far from being sent away or molested, has "visited three fortified camps around Metz," and "been allowed to inspect the fortress of St. Quentin," the officer in charge "giving full information," which surprises us. The correspondent must be the same gentleman who saw the Emperor secretly cauterizing his back with a lighted candle. These camps and fortifications are hardly likely to be exhibited with such frankness to any less highly favored person. The French Press has petitioned in vain for permission to send correspondents to the front. The military authorities announce that they will furnish "the war news" themselves, and the French public have thus the consolation of knowing that it will never be depressing. On the Prussian side there will probably be more indulgence; but correspondents will not be high in favor in either camp, and the chances are, we shall not know very much about the operations till they are all over.

From the New-York Herald.

An intelligent reader sends the following note:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 28, 1870.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Will you be so good as to explain to the public how it came to pass that you abstracted from the Post-office the special correspondent's letter to the *Tribune* from the seat of war? The *Tribune* publishes today what you had yesterday, almost verbatim. It is not fair that you should surreptitiously possess yourself of the *Tribune's* correspondence and publish it as your own, after which you allow the letter to pass on to its rightful owner. Explain, Sir. Explain or own up.

Q IN THE CORNER.

Mr. "Q in the Corner" is very polite, but we hardly know how to answer him. We can only assure him, in the most solemn manner, that we have stolen nothing from the Post-office or any other office. It is certainly true that we published a long war dispatch on Wednesday which the *Tribune* published as its special the next day; but that is something we cannot help. Our columns are open to the world, and all the papers help themselves liberally, and if our contemporaries can make good "special dispatches" out of our old matter that is the cheapest way to get them.

From the World.

Upon the strange and touching news that the long-extinguished reason of the hapless Empress CHARLOTTE of Mexico begins to glimmer again from the electric contact of the great events now happening in Europe, the *Tribune* makes this refined and generous comment: "CARLOTTA's reason, it is said, promises to be restored by the interest she betrays in the war. Is that of another wife and Empress to be otherwise affected by its results?" We hardly think this can be surpassed in point of pure gratuitous brutality (there is really no other word for it) by anything in the records of the mock trial of MARIE ANTOINETTE. What can one say of it? Only what *Stephano* says of *Caliban* in the play: "Mercy! mercy! this is a devil and no monster. We will leave him. We have no long spoon."

From the New-York Star.

The *Tribune's* dispatches say that the Prussians have captured "71,000 prisoners." What nonsense. McMAHON is believed to have had 80,000 men, all told—would the *Tribune's* special artist on the spot have us think that he lost all but 9,000? This is rather too thin, even for the ingenuous clergyman who said he liked the "fullness" of the *Tribune's* dispatches, and was rather astonished when he saw by comparison how the "fullness" was made. The reports furnished by French or Prussian authorities are, of course, false—and what others have we? The only way is for each Association to do the best it can in obtaining and sifting facts. These should be furnished by the Press precisely as received—or if the readers of the *Tribune* prefer the "fullness" so easily given, there can be no possible objection to its following up the padding process already proven to be both inexpensive and lucrative.

From the New-York Evening Post, Aug. 1.

For instance, the *Tribune's* special "reliable gentleman," who appears in fact to be the "only real original Jacobs, all others being base imitators," made haste to telegraph to the journal he favors, the other day, that Marshal BAZAINE was sending everywhere to buy maps of Bavaria. We hope the Marshal will receive his copy of the *Tribune*, and notice this sentence, while the "reliable gentleman" is dining with him—in which case we shall not be troubled with his reports hereafter, unless he opens communications with the *Tribune* from another world.

From the Nation.

One day we are told that the Prussians "concentrated behind the River Saar have 400,000 men and rather too much cavalry," while "the opposing force of the French numbers about 300,000." Next day we read: "The French can hardly have been acquainted with the weakness of the Prussian force in Saarbrück during the last few days. It is not now so much at their mercy." This latter announcement comes from the "special correspondent at Saarbrück" of "the only newspaper in the United States fully represented by special correspondents with both Prussian and French Armies, and at the leading capitals—the only paper receiving full special dispatches," &c., &c. It reminds us of the following perfectly analogous statement by the "special correspondent at Cherbourg" of the same "only newspaper in the United States:" "The defenses of Cherbourg have been strengthened within a few days; but had a Prussian fleet attacked the place last week, it might have entered through the Western Pass, burnt the arsenal and the town, and retired through the Eastern Pass without receiving a shot." The "special correspondent at Metz" of the same "only newspaper" puts "300,000 down as the lowest number the Emperor means to have under his hand, and in complete communication at the entrance of the campaign," and believes "the concentration now to be within forty-eight hours of completion." The "special correspondent at Saarbrück," aforesaid, on the other hand, seems to be ignorant of what his fellow-special knows, for he expects a triple aggressive advance of the Prussians on Strasbourg, Nancy and Metz. Or, if he knows the French to be about a million strong in those vicinities, he relies upon their bodily weakness, for deserters whose "appearance confirms their report," for "they are half-starved and woebegone," "say they have nothing to eat." A million of soldiers that have nothing to eat ought to be beaten by half a million well victualed. It is true "some French infantry entered Prussian territory at 3 o'clock to dig up potatoes," but "they were driven off without any potatoes"—we are not told at what o'clock. "Potato digging has been attempted at intervals all along the frontier," but attempted only. The French soldier without his potato must be devoid of all enthusiasm for "*la France*" and "*la gloire*," while even "the Polish soldiers" of Prussia are "conspicuous by their patriotic manifestations"—"not for Poland, but for Prussia—" and vehement hatred of the French." This novel piece of information, too, we owe to a special correspondent of our "only newspaper," which, in spite of all its boasting, deserves credit for its exertions to satisfy the public craving for news.

From the New-Orleans Times.

In the mind of the spirited gentleman who commands the *Tribune's* "War Topics" battery, nothing is too bad, too mean, too cowardly, too despicable for the Emperor of the French and all his adherents to be guilty of. He charges his editorial *mitrailleuse* equally with news, falsehoods, slanders and damaging innuendoes. The virtue of the Empress is as indifferent to him as the gout of the Emperor. While the latter is a devil incarnate, his son is a hopeless idiot, his relatives imbeciles, and his wife—we forbear to mention what. The diabolical ingenuity manifested by this sub-lieutenant of the gentle HORACE is unapproachable; decency and truth are alike set at defiance. He rejoices over a Prussian victory like a cannibal over his conquered dinner.

The latest budget of papers received by Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square,) includes the *Illustrated London News*, which contains some very spirited sketches from the seat of war, the *Graphic*, the *Academy*, *Punch*, and the *Saturday Review*. Mr. BRENTANO also has the eighth number of the *Porfolio*, with some very beautiful illustrations.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

We would say to every Mother who has a suffering child, Go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

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Wedding Cards, Monograms, also Cards for Golden, Silver, Tin and Wooden Weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

CRASSONS.—Suddenly, at Williamsport, Penn., on Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870, of cholera infantum, HOWELL IMBREE, youngest child of Ferdinand H. and Hattie A. Crassons, aged 2 months and 9 days. Remains interred at Yonkers, N. Y.

CLIFT.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, after a brief illness, HANNAH, wife of the late Leonard D. Clift, in the 77th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEXTER.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, suddenly, at New-Rochelle, ADOLPHUS DEXTER, late Lieutenant United States Navy. The relatives and friends are invited to the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Charles Dellinger, No. 122 West 43d-st.

EILSHEMIUS.—At Laurel Hill, N. J., on Sunday morning, the 21st inst., HERRMANN G. ERNEST, son of Henry G. and Cecile E. Eilshemius, aged 4 years and 2 months. His remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

GIFFIN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, 23d inst., of congestion of the brain, LOUISA J., wife of Chas. H. Giffin, Jr., and daughter of the late James C. Baldwin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILFORD.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, JACOB TOWNSEND GILFORD, son of Thomas Buchanan and Sarah Gilford, aged 1 year and 25 days. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 465 Lexington-avenue, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

HARTSHORNE.—On Monday, Aug. 22, MABEL, youngest twin-daughter of Richard B. and Josephine E. B. Hartshorne, aged 1 year and 6 months. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 51 East 44th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

HOGEL.—In Brooklyn, on Aug. 23, EDITH MARION, daughter of H. A. and Sarah F. Hogel, aged 2 years and 5 months. The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 172 Hall-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MORRISON.—At Newburg, on Monday, 22d inst., EDWARD DUNHAM, son of Rev. A. M. Morrison, of Philadelphia, aged 6 months.

REAY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, at White Plains, N. Y., of congestion of the brain, LAWRENCE, only child of George H. and Marie Antoinette Reay, aged 1 year, 5 months and 9 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Wednesday afternoon (this day) at 4 o'clock. The train leaving the Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 2½ o'clock will reach White Plains at 4 o'clock, where carriages will be in waiting.

SHAW.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, Mrs. RUTH SHAW, aged 78 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, J. G. Shaw, at Tarrytown, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Monday evening, Aug. 22, JAMES B. TAYLOR, aged 64 years. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 303 Madison-av., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

TYNG.—At St. George's Rectory, on Tuesday, 23d inst., ELIZABETH NEWELL, wife of Thomas Mitchell Tyng, and daughter-in law of Rev. Dr. Tyng. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Friday, 26th inst., at 10 A. M.

WATKINS.—At his residence, Fort Lee, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock midnight, CHARLES S. WATKINS, Sr., in the 69th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price. Send for price lists and Circulars. Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE MAIL FOR FRANCE BY GUIDING STAR, closes at 3 o'clock, today.

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Subscription in Paris, 15 francs per annum; for the United States, $5 in greenbacks.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Republican Association will hold an adjourned meeting at Kromin's Hall, No. 216 West 23d-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at 8 o'clock. E. Harrison Reed's proposition before the State Central Committee, and its rejection, to be considered.

HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
ROBERT HOAG, Secretary.

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

Coroner's Inquest Continued—A Woman, Two Children and Three Men Said to Have Been Seen in the Water—Only One of Them Saved.

The investigation of the circumstances attending the *Norwalk* disaster was continued in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The following additional testimony was taken:

LEVI QUILLAN, sworn: I reside in Maryland, and am employed on the schooner *Lady Helen*; was on board on the night of the collision; when I first saw the steamer she was about a mile to the westward of us; I was then on the forward part of the schooner and saw the green light of the steamer; shortly after that the mate called on me to haul down the jib topsail and clear down the foretopsail, which I did; I am unable to tell what course the steamer was taking; after being called by the mate I did not see the steamer until the moment before we ran into her, when she appeared to be crossing our bow; immediately after we struck, the mate sung out, "All hands to the boat;" that order was obeyed at once; on getting afloat we saw a man in the water, and we pulled toward him, but just as we got near enough to see him distinctly, the tug-boat came between him and us; we then rowed toward a lighter, on reaching which three of us went aboard, and on it we were taken to Thirty-eighth-street, New-York; at the time of the collision I did not notice any person on board the steamer; at the time she struck us she appeared to me to have changed her course; she was then heading to the eastward; I did not hear any person on the steamer shout to luff, but I heard our Captain shout out to luff; the steamer's whistle could not have been sounded, or I should have heard it; about fifteen minutes elapsed between the time when the steamer was sighted and the collision; had one wheel been let up, the vessel would have luffed about two points in going two lengths.

JOYCE SCULL, sworn: I reside in Egg Harbor, N. J.; was on the schooner on the night in question; have been a sailor for about eight years; when I first saw the steamer she was about half a length off; I was then helping to clear up the foretopsail; do not know what the course of the steamer had been, although at the time of the collision she appeared to be crossing our bow; we launched our small boat, and when pulling around saw a man struggling in the water, but we were prevented from reaching him by the interposition of the tow-boat; there was a great deal of lumber in the water, so that it would have been rather a difficult matter to have distinguished human bodies if they had been there; after the collision I talked with some of the passengers, who declared that the pilot was drunk; I did not, however, ask their names.

JAMES RODNEY, a sailor on the schooner, testified to the same effect as the foregoing witnesses.

THOMAS RYAN testified that he was on board the *Norwalk*, accompanied by his wife and family, at the time of the collision, and when the people made the rush to get on board the schooner he saw a woman and two children go overboard; he also saw three men fall into the water, but one of them, named RIDLEY, was rescued by the tug-boat; he also heard the passengers assert that the pilot was drunk; did not hear the steam-boat whistle blow, nor did he hear any one shout anything to the schooner; there was no effort made to save the persons who fell overboard, although the alarm was given by the passengers.

WM. H. LARDETT, a resident of No. 185 Ninth-street, Brooklyn, said that he was Captain of the tug-boat *A. A. Walkins*; saw the schooner first, and she looked to be on her regular course, well to the windward, steering south by west; at this time also saw the *Norwalk* coming; her course was to the north-east by north; paid no particular attention to the two vessels, supposing that they were going to clear all right; the steamer, he said, came between his and the schooner, and the next thing that attracted his attention was the crash; the steamer's wheel must have been to the port, and the schooner's must have been a little to the starboard; the schooner must have fallen off from her course; had she kept straight on, she could have avoided the collision; on hearing the crash of the collision witness threw off two sloops attached to his tug, and went up to the scene of the disaster; he heard the cry of three persons in the water, and succeeded in picking up two; after this he took the steamer in tow, and landed her at Red Hook Point.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness the case was adjourned. The investigation will be continued this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mutual vs. Excelsior.

The Excelsior amateurs played a game with the Mutuals, yesterday, and were badly beaten. They, nevertheless, played a very pretty game, especially in the field. The Mutuals, however were much too strong for them at the bat, as will be seen from the following score:

EXCELSIOR.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	1B.	PO.	A.
Thompson, s. s.	2	1	2	Hatfield, s. s.	4	1	3
Reynolds, 3d b.	1	1	1	Eggler, c.	6	12	2
Chancey, l. f.	1	2	0	Patterson, l. f.	2	1	0
Charles, c.	1	3	1	Nelson, 3d b.	3	6	0
Peters, p.	0	0	0	E. Mills, 1st b.	1	2	0
Frank, 1st b.	3	10	1	Martin, p.	2	2	0
Henderson, r. f.	0	1	0	C. Mills, c. f.	3	0	0
Dohrman, c. f.	0	1	0	McMahon, r. f.	1	0	0
Flanly, 2d b.	0	8	9	Swandell, 2d b.	4	2	0
Total	8	27	14	Total	25	27	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—5
Mutual	1	12	1	1	0	1	2	3	2	—23

Umpire—Mr. R. HIGHAM, of the Union Club.

Fatal Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

A German was killed on the Long Island Railroad, yesterday morning, by the Greenport express train. For the last three and a half years he has been in the employment of HORATIO N. SQUIRES, the well-known New-York jeweler, who resides in Newtown. From the evidence at the inquest, which was held at Newtown yesterday afternoon by Coroner SHILES, it seems the man, who was known by the name of HENRY, was crossing with a cart and a yoke of oxen, and the engine coming around a curve struck the cart, demolished it, and killed the man who was in it. The evidence was very conclusive that no whistle was sounded until within sight of the road, and then too late to enable the unfortunate man to get out of the way. The nature of the ground makes the crossing a very dangerous one, there being, in addition to the curve, a deep cut, and the road reaches the level of the track by somewhat of a decline. The Coroner's Jury censured the engineer for not blowing the whistle of the locomotive before he did. The man has no relations in this country, except a cousin in Williamsburg.

The Denville Camp-Meeting.

The religious interest at the great Denville Camp-meeting continues unabated, and much good is evidently being done and many converts made. The sale of cottage lots, which is of annual occurrence, took place Monday afternoon, the lots averaging about $50 apiece; some going as high as $65. Among the purchasers was ORVILLE, better known as "Awful" GARDNER. Yesterday afternoon the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society had a meeting, at which addresses were made by Mrs. Dr. BUTLER, lately from India, and Mrs. Dr. J. T. CRANE, wife of the Presiding Elder of the Newark District. The meeting is expected to break up on Friday morning.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

This Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Pecher, Barker, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, McCarthy—10.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The largest and most important transaction which has been effected at the Exchange for the past two months took place yesterday. The sale was made by E. F. RAYMOND, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, referee, and comprised the following property: A plot of ground on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, beginning at a point 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, thence westerly 287 feet, (front,) thence southerly 200 feet, (west side,) to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, thence along the last-named street 312 feet, (rear line,) thence northerly 100 feet, thence westerly 25 feet, thence northerly 100 feet, (east side,) to the place of beginning, twenty-four being included in the plot. The action in pursuance of which the sale was made, was brought by Frederick Butterfield, plaintiff, against Frederick S. Kirkland and wife, Dwight M. Babcock, Joseph M. Bronson, Charles H. Kerner, A. T. Stewart, Francis Winden, George Fox, William Libby, Edson Bradley, Samuel Keefer, Wesley Welty, William H. Fayman, Daniel Cooley, Henry B. Snowdon and Jonas P. Perry, defendants. The mortgage foreclosed amounted, with interest and costs, to about $20,000. The attendance was large, most of the defendants being represented, and the bidding spirited throughout. The property was sold in one parcel, and started at $55,000. It was finally struck off to JAMES DUKE for $91,750, an average of nearly $3,825 per lot. The price in the present depressed condition of the real estate market, was deemed a good one, although the fact that the lots sold were all in one piece enhanced the value of the entire property. The interest manifested in the transaction was of a decided character, and for a brief period gave to the Exchange an appearance of business activity, the absence of which has been marked for some time past.

To-day the only sale advertised is that of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, at Queens, Long Island, on which a desirable country residence, together with five acres of land, will be disposed of. The property is thirty-five minutes by rail from the City, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot. For those who desire to make an investment of this kind, a good opportunity is here presented. The sale takes place at 2 P. M., and parties intending to be present can take the train from Hunter's Point, Long Island, as late as 12½ P. M.

The adjourned sale of JOHNSON & MILLER, at New-Brunswick, N. J., took place yesterday as per announcement. The attendance was even better than was anticipated, and the lots disposed of sold at satisfactory prices. The details of the transactions will be found below.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

By Johnson & Miller.

Block No. 15.	
1 lot, No. 379, Remsen-av. and Ward-st., 25x91	$125
7 lots, Nos. 380 to 386, Remsen-av., 25x104	700
Block No. 14.	
1 lot, No. 359, Remsen-av. and Ward-st., 25x100	$125
1 lot, No. 360, Remsen-av., 25x100	90
1 lot, No. 361, Remsen-av., 25x100	110
2 lots, Nos. 362 and 363, Remsen-av., 25x100	190
3 lots, Nos. 364 to 366, Remsen-av., 25x100	384
Block No. 18.	
4 lots, Nos. 467 to 470, Remsen-av. and Lawrence-st., 25x100	$380
4 lots, Nos. 471 to 474, Remsen-av. and Fulton-st., 25x100	360
Block No. 17.	
4 lots, Nos. 447 to 450, Remsen-av. and Lawrence-st., 25x100	$380
4 lots, Nos. 451 to 454, Remsen-av. and Fulton-st., 25x100	360
Block No. 21.	
5 lots, Nos. 519 to 523, Remsen-av. and Fulton-st., 25x100	$500
Block No. 17.	
4 lots, Nos. 455 to 458 Fulton-st., 25x100	$360
4 lots, Nos. 443 to 446 Lawrence-st., 25x100	320
4 lots, Nos. 459 to 462 Fulton-st., 25x100	360
4 lots, Nos. 463 to 466 Fulton-st., 25x100	360
4 lots, Nos. 427 to 430, Lee-av. and Fulton-st., 25x100	344
4 lots, Nos. 431 to 434, Lee-av. and Lawrence-st., 25x100	344
4 lots, Nos. 435 to 438 Lawrence-st., 25x100	244
4 lots, Nos. 439 to 442 Lawrence-st., 25x100	244
Block No. 16.	
40 lots, Nos. 411 to 414, Lee-av. and Fulton-st., 25x100 Nos. 407 to 410, Lee-av. and Lawrence-st., 25x100 Nos. 395 to 406 Lawrence-st., 25x100 Nos. 415 to 426 Fulton-st., 25x100 Nos. 387 to 394 Livingston-av., 25x100	$3,900
Block No. 13.	
8 lots, Nos. 319 to 326, Lee-av. and Ward-st	$600
4 lots, Nos. 315 to 318 Ward-st	272
4 lots, Nos. 327 to 330 Lawrence-st	272
4 lots, Nos. 311 to 314 Ward-st	268
4 lots, Nos. 331 to 334 Lawrence-st	268
4 lots, Nos. 307 to 310 Ward-st	240
4 lots, Nos. 335 to 338 Lawrence-st	200
Block No. 10.	
4 lots, Nos. 235 to 238, Lee-av. and Ward-st., 25x100	$300
4 lots, Nos. 231 to 234, Lee-av. and Talmadge-st., 25x100	300
4 lots, Nos. 239 to 242 Ward-st., 25x100	270
4 lots, Nos. 227 to 230 Talmadge-st., 25x100	280
4 lots, Nos. 243 to 246 Ward-st., 25x100	280
4 lots, Nos. 247 to 250 Ward-st., 25x100	280
4 lots, Nos. 219 to 222 Talmadge-st., 25x100	340
4 lots, Nos. 223 to 226 Talmadge-st., 25x100	268
Block No. 14.	
31 lots, Nos. 347 to 358 Lawrence-st., 25x100 Nos. 367 to 368 Ward-st., 25x100 Nos. 339 to 346 Lee-av., 25x100	$1,600
Block No. 1.	
2 lots, Nos. 1 and 2, Livingston-av. and Powers-st., 25x100	$690
4 lots, Nos. 3 to 6 Powers-st., 25x57	380
1 lot, No. 7 Powers-st., 25x57	80
7 lots, Nos. 8 to 14 Powers-st., 25x57	490
2 lots, Nos. 15 and 16, Lee-av. and Powers-st., 35x100, 25x100	380
Block No. 4.	
4 lots, Nos. 67 to 70 Howard-st., 25x100	$300
Block No. 2.	
2 lots, Nos. 17 and 18, Lee-av. and Powers-st., 35x100, 25x100	$360
4 lots, Nos. 19 to 22 Powers-st., 25x60	280
4 lots, Nos. 23 to 26 Powers-st., 25x61	248
4 lots, Nos. 27 to 30 Powers-st., 25x61	248
Block No. 5.	
8 lots, Nos. 83 to 90 Powers-st., 25x100	$650
Block No. 12.	
8 lots, Nos. 291 to 298 Remsen-av., 25x91	$532
Block No. 7.	
4 lots, Nos. 135 to 138 Howard-st., 25x100	$280
Block No. 20.	
20 lots, Nos. 497 to 518 inclusive, on Fulton-st., Lee and Remsen avs., 25x100	$2,000
Block No. 19.	
20 lots, Nos. 475 to 496, inclusive, on Fulton-st., Lee and Livingston avs., 25x100	$2,000
NEW-YORK.	
By E. F. Raymond.	
Plot of ground (24 lots) s. s. of 156th-st., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 287x200x312x100x25x100	$91,750

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Allen-st., e. s., 124 ft. n. of Broome-st., 24.9x87.6	$33,000
10th-st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x94.8	22,500
10th-st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8	27,750
41st-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x98.9	12,000
60th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.5	2,766
62d-st., s. s., 117 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5 63d-st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of 4th-av., 56.3x100.5	40,000
71st-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 3d-av., 14.8x102	17,500
120th-st., s. s., 465 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	5,950
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Cedar-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Willow-st., 2?x97.6	$650
Chauncey-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 20x49.10x49	2,075
Diamond-st., s. s., 1,298 ft. e. of Main-st., 50x168.6 x169	2,500
Diamond-st., s. s., 1,298 ft. e. of Main-st., 50x168.1	2,500
Devoe-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x100	550
Huntington and Smith sts., n. w. cor., 22x80	350
Johnson-av. and Centre-st., w. corner, 100x200 Knickerbocker-av. and George-st., e. corner, 25 x100 Knickerbocker-av. and Jefferson-st., e. corner, 100x200	3,980
Nelson-st., n. e. s., 90 ft. n. w. of Clinton-st., 20x 100	7,000
8th-st., s. s., 223 ft. e. of 2d-av., 28x100	300
Conklin-av., n. s., 753 ft. e. of Canarsie road, 25x 162.5	200
Franklin-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 20x80	$2,000
Grand-av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	975
Irving-av., s. w. s., 75 ft. n. w. of Magnolia-st., 25 x100	225
Liberty-av., n. s., 77 ft. e. of Madison-st., 25x100	550
Wythe-av., s. w. s., 37 ft. n. w. of Keap-st., 18.6x164	2,300
6th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 20th-st., 25.2x100 20th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.2	500
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Southfield.	
Linden Park, lots Nos. 188 and 189, 50x110	$220
Linden Park, lot No. 191, 25x110	110
Linden Park, lot No. 190, 25x110	110
Northfield.	
Adjoining land of D. G. Crocheron and J. Lake, 143.6x55	$1,450
Castleton.	
Richmond turnpike and Balzer-av., 8 317-1,000 acre	$8,126
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Monmouth-st., e. s., 62 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 16.3 x62	$3,500
West Hoboken.	
Joan-st., lots Nos. 5 and 6, Alexander map, 50x 100	$1,000
Kearney.	
Joralemon and Mulford sts., s. e. corner, 50x100	$260
Harrison.	
Bridge-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 4th-st., 50x100	$2,400
John-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Schuyler-st., 50x97	1,150

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

For sale—About thirty acres of land, beautifully situated on Toad Hill, on the road to Richmond, Prospect-av., Elizabeth-st., and Valley road; has ten or more beautiful villa sites, commanding a fine view of the ocean, with an unfailing stream of water running through the property; this property also contains a bed of superior hematite ore; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to FULLER, LORD & CO., No. 130 Greenwich-st.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $300 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

A COUNTRY-SEAT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to exchange for a good Brooklyn house, situated on one of the best avenues in town; has twelve rooms and the usual improvements; grounds comprise four acres well-improved, lawn, garden and shade; barn and stable; valued at $25,000; no mortgage. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME French cottage, with stable; grounds finely shaded; location high and healthy. Price, $3,800—a bargain; terms easy. Also, building near same, very attractive Swiss cottage, this county.

B. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ONLY $10 A MONTH REQUIRED to own as fine a Farm as there is on the American continent. Address SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 422 Broome-street, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS erected on lots Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. are now ready for tenants. The buildings cover three lots, are five stories high, with a very superior basement. The basement and stores are ninety-five feet deep, lighted from the rear, and also a large skylight. The entire premises have been finished up every way first-class. Steam heating and hoisting can be introduced. This property is most desirably located for business, adjoining the stores of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., A. Liebenroth & Van Auw, and opposite Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. and others. Brokers who may introduce parties who hire will be paid a commission. Apply on the premises, or to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Newtown, Long Island, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot, containing twelve rooms, bath, water-closet; large vegetable garden; plenty shade; about two acres lawn. Apply to Mr. GRIFFITH, on the premises, or FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st. Possession Oct. 1.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the handsome four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house. Apply at No. 288 Lexington-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Tenafly, N. J.; new; City conveniences; seventeen rooms; rent very low to a satisfactory tenant, from October to April 1. Apply at No. 89 Gold-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; good order; immediate possession; rent, $1,500. Apply to WM. ELLIOTT & CO., No. 1,401 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 61 WEST 9TH-ST., two-story and attic, high stoop, modern improvements. Apply at No. 62 West 36th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT QUEENS, LONG ISLAND.

The house is large, built in the most substantial manner and modern style, frame, filled in with brick, flat tin roof, two stories and cellar, contains parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen and Summer kitchen, six sleeping rooms, furnished with marble mantels, &c., &c. The grounds consist of five acres of rich tillable land, lawn around house and ornamental shade and fruit trees, &c., &c.; thirty-five minutes by rail from New-York City and ten minutes' walk from depot. The purchaser can secure more land if required, at low figures.

Also stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., will be sold the same day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point, L. I., at 8½, 10½ A. M. and 12½ P. M. For further particulars inquire of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York, or of B. HENDRICKSEN, Jamaica, L. I.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27,

Auction sale of

30 CHOICE COTTAGE PLOTS, 50x150 EACH.

at

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

THE AMERICAN BRIGHTON,

beautifully situated on high ground, the MURRAY HILL OF THE BRANCH, near the Ocean, the West End and Howland Hotels, the superb residences of Messrs. Hoey, Lester Wallack, &c., and commanding an unbroken view over all the hotels, from the Continental to the West End.

For maps and descriptive circulars apply to the auctioneers and J. W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE MOUNTAIN PARK OBSERVATORY at West Hoboken, N. J., at auction. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property consisting of the Observatory with a large telescope, house, &c., with the very prominent plot of ground containing fifty lots, 25x100 each, situate opposite 26th-st., New-York, on a point of rock, the Observatory being new and the only highest point of all New-York and surrounding, located at the neighborhood where the new ferry will be; horse cars pass the ground. Particulars of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY

Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME.

THE SECURITIES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

main line to San Francisco, are the cheapest first-class Railroad SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

are selling at 72. (Pay 10 per cent. at 70.) They are the first and only mortgage on all the lands granted by the United States Government to said Road.

THE INCOME BONDS PAY 14 PER CENT. at present market value. EXAMPLE—$5,000 67 5-20s at 110 realize $5,500; yearly interest with gold at 116, amounts to $348 currency; $7,000 income bonds at 77, $5,390; yearly interest, $700 currency—being DOUBLE THE INCOME from same amount of Government bonds.

All classes of Government bonds received in exchange.

J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A special meeting of the holders of the Minnesota State Seven per cent. Bonds will be held at the banking-house of Soutter & Co., No. 53 William-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the proposition involved in a late law of the State of Minnesota, whereby the State, in substance, offers to give the bondholders lands at $8 70 an acre, in exchange for the bonds, with twelve years' unpaid interest.

ALLAN MELVILLE,
J. T. SOUTTER,
JEAN DEGHIER, } Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY, FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safe guard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;

BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

THESE BONDS ARE REGISTERED BY THE STATE AUDITOR, WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

No. 36 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870. }

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

MONEY WANTED—ON TIME, ON RAILroad Bonds, by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No 18 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Office of the GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1870. }

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.

MARY M. SCOTT,
PAUL M. VAN NAME,
ALFRED HERITAGE,
JOSEPH N. SCOTT, } Executors.

jy13-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870.

S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.

mh23-1aw6mW* MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.

HENRY A. CRAM,
GEORGE H. MOORE, } Executors.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 69 Wall-street, N. Y. ap13-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870.

AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN, Executor, &c.

ap13-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Hights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.

M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 143 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.

JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.

je15-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.

ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.

JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.

au17-1aw6mW

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, Wainscoting, Furniture tops in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,289 Broadway. Branch warerooms No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

The Haitien Consulate, formerly at No. 44 Exchange-place, has been removed to Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, and No. 19 New-st. Any communications intended for the Haitien Legation, can be addressed to same place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

BILLIARDS.

ONE SECOND-HAND AND ONE NEW rose-wood billiard-table, standard size, for sale cheap for cash or on instalments. Call at No. 219 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS BLACK-WALNUT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, AT KRIGGER'S WARE-ROOMS, NOS. 14 AND 16 FOURTH-AVENUE, ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.

The catalogue will embrace rich walnut parlor suites, Turkish chairs and lounges, etageres, rich carved bedroom and library suites, library tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, hall-stands, and other first-class furniture.

The attention of parties furnishing is requested, as the sale is peremptory, the goods being obliged to be sold. On exhibition until day of sale, with catalogues.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19, 1870. }

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT of the United States, there will be sold at public auction, at the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass., TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870, the following Government stores, to wit:

2,000 Carbines, various models.
35,000 Muskets, rifle, various models.
90,000 Buckles, various sizes, Japan and brass-plated.
2,400 Pistols, Remington.
46,000 Rosettes.
749 Whips.
3,500 Irons, for artillery harness.
25,000 Bayonets.
37,000 Barrels, various stages.
1 Horse.

Large quantity of parts of arms, various models; Accoutrements, Machines, Saddles, Bridles, Wadding Paper, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be furnished upon application at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., after Sept. 1.

Terms cash.

J. G. BENTON, Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

LARGE SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1870. }

Will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the United States Navy yard, Washington, on account of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair, ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS, more or less, of WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, to be sold in lots as divided on the ground.

Terms: Cash in Government funds. A deposit of twenty per centum of the estimated value of each lot will be required at the time of sale. Sixty (60) days from day of sale will be allowed to cut up and remove the material, otherwise it will be forfeited to the Government. The right to select and reserve at the time of removal from each lot an amount not exceeding ten (10) per cent. thereof is reserved.

M. SMITH, Rear-Admiral Com'd'g.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell at auction, at No. 9 John-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., a fine collection of new tropical plants and valuable orchids; imported.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the offices of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 13th May, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of Sept. 5, 1870, for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt., in a northerly direction, for a distance of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet.

The extension will probably be divided into two cribs, each thirty feet wide, and of such height as to bring the top of the crib about two feet above the level of average low water of the lake, which is along the line of the proposed extension an average depth referred to the same level, of thirty-two feet.

After the cribs shall have been sunk and filled with stone, which must be done by Dec. 30, 1870, they will be left to settle until the following season, when the superstructure will be constructed and filled with stone to a height of nine feet above the level of average low water.

The cribs will be constructed with grillage bottoms, but in other respects similar to those already forming a part of the extension of this breakwater.

The proposals will state separately the price asked for each foot in length of crib completed, sunk in position and filled with stone, and for each foot in length of the superstructure, to be afterward constructed and filled with stone.

The contractor will be expected in case of undue settlement to maintain the top of the cribs a little above the level of average low water until the period for putting on the superstructure shall have arrived.

The cribs must be sunk in the position prescribed by the engineer in charge, and no work will be paid for unless executed in conformity with the specifications and plans of the work.

Payments will be made after each crib has been sunk and filled with stone, reserving ten per cent. until the superstructure shall have been completed and filled with stone, when the whole amount then due will be paid to the contractor.

Written specifications may be obtained by addressing Mr. D. WHITE, Superintendent at Fort Montgomery, Rouses' Point, New-York, where drawings of the cribs may likewise be seen.

Terms of proposals and guarantees to enter into contract, if the bid is accepted, can be obtained by addressing the same person; and no proposals out of form or without the requisite guarantee, will be considered.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Proposals must be indorsed upon the outside of the envelope, as follows: "Proposals for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington," and addressed to the undersigned at Burlington, Vt.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen.

AUG. 18, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR TENT-POLES.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 15, 1870. }

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 20th day of September, 1870, for furnishing at this depot 2,000 sets common or A Tent-poles, more or less.

The Poles to be manufactured from the best clear white pine.

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at the Quartermasters' offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Michigan.; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind., and Washington, D. C.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Tent-poles."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT, A. Q. M. and Depot Quartermaster.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 305 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

A VALUABLE WATER-POWER AND several buildings and machinery for sale. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Cambria......Sat., Aug. 27	Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 24
Anglia......Sat., Sept. 3	Britannia......Wed., Sept. 7
India......Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa......Wed., Sept. 21
Australia......Sat., Sept. 17	Caledonia......Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia......Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia......Wed., Oct. 19
Europa......Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa......Wed., Nov. 2

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Oct. 15

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
DENMARK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Tarifa, Saturday, Aug. 20	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
Return tickets......$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets......$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN......Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY.Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin, (single berth). $75	Steerage......$30
To London......—	To London......35
To Paris......—	To Paris......38
To Halifax, N. S......—	To Halifax, N. S......15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. GREENE......Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 56 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 367 AND 371 WEST 23D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, HENRY BARTLETT, } Principals and Proprietors.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children, At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COOPER UNION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The free night School of Science and Art, the free day School of Design for young women, the free Schools of Telegraphy for both sexes, will commence on the 1st of October. Applications should be made to, and all the necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes can be obtained at, the office of the Institute during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduates of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home. Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870. New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870. References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City. For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies.
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 203, Yonkers, N. Y.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. LEVIE'S SCHOOL,
No. 242 East 59th-st.,
Near 2d-av., will reopen
SEPT. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., The Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. School for girls 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 36th-st.,) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, c. 39th-st. For admission or circ's ap'ly to Miss E. M. Coe, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 903 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 46th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 26. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars apply as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.
Great Barrington, Mass. I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 58 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 21.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at B. Lockwood's book-store.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A GOVERNESS to teach English to four pupils under 15 years of age, and to instruct in French and music, if qualified; reference required. Call 26th inst., between 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 126 Lexington-av.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY, having her diploma, is desirous of forming classes in French and painting for next Winter, or to take the position of a finishing governess in a good family in New-York. Address A. C., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University-place.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching Latin, desires employment for a few hours a day in a school, or would receive private scholars. Address SENIOR, New-York University.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.
HUGH SMITH, J. M. SWEENY, WM. M. TWEED, Jr. } Commissioners.

THE CREDITORS OF A. D. & R. N. TITSWORTH & CO., and J. D. TITSWORTH & BROTHERS, are hereby requested to present their claims against either of the above firms, with vouchers in support of the same, to Wm. M. Gawtry, No. 56 Lispenard-st., New-York, by order of the Trustees under the assignment.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.
WM. M. GAWTRY, WM. G. ANDERSON, EBEN F. BACON, WM. F. MERRILL, } Trustees.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO LAESCHIGK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Otto Laeschigk, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au24-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER W. BEDFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Peter W. Bedford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au24-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. RICHARDSON and HENRY HEATH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles B. Richardson and Henry Heath, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1870. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au24-1aw3wW*

NO. 2,589.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. RICHARDSON and HENRY HEATH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Charles B. Richardson, of the town of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey; and Henry Heath, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who, for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, have carried on business in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of February, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
au24-1aw3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO LOESCHIGK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At New-York City, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Otto Loeschigk of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c., No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
au24-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Hudson, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ANSON MARTIN, of the town of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1870. RICHARD F. CLARK, Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At the City of New-York the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
au10-1aw3wW* ALFRED L. HOLT, Assignee.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 69 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avenues. Gentlemen returning to the City can make arrangements for rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by applying as above. Breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 220 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs., furnished rooms, with board, on first, third and fourth floors; all modern improvements; splendid location and pleasant homes. References required.

PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—FURnished for house-keeping; gas, water. Basement floor to let; together or separate. The back parlor will be let for a doctor's office. Reference required. Apply at No. 104 West 16th-st.

NO. 13 EAST 29TH-ST.—FAMILIES and gentlemen can find at the above number comfortably furnished rooms and first-class board; private table if desired.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms; family strictly private. References exchanged. Call at No. 386 West 32d-st.

A ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH hot and cold water, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y. Weekly board corresponding with times; business men compensated; trips Saturdays until Mondays; excursion tickets, Erie Railway, $2; ball Saturday evenings.
DAVISON & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and wife; good room, good table; location 34th-st. to 54th-st., 5th and 8th avs. Address, stating location, and terms, which must be moderate, J. M., Post-office Box No. 3,147, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing; can do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; country or City; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, very respectable, a situation as cook; is a good cook and excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; is a good baker; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing by the dozen. Call at No. 531 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Wanted, situations for a large number of servants, for all the different branches of work, and all respectable French, German, English, Irish and Americans suited immediately.

DRESS-MAKING, MILLINERY AND general seamstress; can cut, fit and trim in all the styles, or would go out by the day or week; terms low. Address Mrs. HILL, 2 Grand-st., all the week.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-class help, and first-class help in want of good situations, apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS, OF ALL nationalities, can always be obtained at Magnificent Office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, without family, who is thoroughly competent to take charge, and conduct in the most economical manner, any first-class place in the country; to those making a new place, or building up an old one, would be found invaluable; good City reference. Address C. C. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man who understands fruit, flowers and vegetables, in-doors and out, laying out and drainage; understands cattle; will milk; is middle-aged; will be found useful. Apply to H. C. HARDY, Esq., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; perfectly understands his business in every respect; will be found very useful; has the very best reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands horses; is a first-class driver; has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. A. C., new No. 417 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; no incumbrance; long experience; will be found willing and obliging; City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, flower, fruit and vegetable garden, &c. Address R. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, is an experienced City driver; has the best of references; no objection to go to the country. Apply to Mr. HOOVER, No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (Protestant) as coachman, or useful man; wife can attend to milk and butter if required. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment-House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter or coachman; understands thoroughly the care of horses; City references. Call or address at E. Richter's jewelry-store, No. 1,256 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address P. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AND wife a situation as janitor; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 120 East 36th-st.

NOTICE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT of a careful, responsible man, with wife, to take charge of his Summer residence while vacant in the Fall and Winter, can find such by addressing N. W. G., Box No. 127 *Times* Office. References if necessary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced entry clerk for white goods and shawls, by a house in this City; none other need apply; permanent situation. Address JOBBER, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AT BEBELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., are wanted desirable servants suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City; also, for country places, viz.: cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, general work.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHer and ironer, to go to Orange, N. J. Apply to J. S. PORTER, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE NOUVELLEment arrivee, desire trouver une place pour prendre soin d'un ou deux enfants et coudre. S'adresser a l'office Francais, No. 405 5me-av.

DRY GOODS.

MA CY
MA SUMMER TRADE. CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
MA

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, $6, WORTH $12; Leghorn White Chip, Fall styles. Great bargains this day. Straw Hats, Feathers and Ribbons. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
Second week of the brilliant young American actor,
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
in Maeder and McDonnough's
BEAUTIFUL HOME STORY,
founded on Tennyson's celebrated poem, entitled
UNDER THE PALM.
ENOCH ARDEN......Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
ANNIE LEE......Miss LOUISA MOORE
Act 1st—OUTWARD BOUND.
Act 2d—UNDER THE PALM.
Act 3d—HOME AGAIN.
In rehearsal a New Romantic Drama entitled
TRUE AS STEEL.
Written expressly for Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

APOLLO HALL.
28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Reopens on Sept. 1, 1870. Applications received from MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1870. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

LARGE HALL, 60 BY 115 FEET, with gallery capable of seating 1,600 persons, newly frescoed, to rent. Apply at No. 1,193 Broadway.
E. FERRERO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *3:30 A. M., (23d-st., *3:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †2:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:05 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING,
leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M., and 9:30 P. M.
BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.
Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FANNY M. SAMUEL, plaintiff, against ANTHONY W. GOODELL and FRANCES A. GOODELL, his wife, and the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Richmond, in the town of Southfield in said county, on the 12th day of July, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1870.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy20-1aw7wW*

SUPREME COURT.—DE WITT STAFFORD, plaintiff, against APPOLLONIA B. MARETZEK and MAX MARETZEK, her husband, and MARCUS MASSE, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 5th day of August, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 5, 1870.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au10-1aw7wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
KATHI LANNER'S
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
Immense hit of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
AND
CHAMPAGNE GALOP.
To commence with a popular Melange.
MONDAY, Aug. 22, a new original Ballet by Kathi Lanner, entitled
URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also at Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
"OUR FRITZ" STILL TRIUMPHANT.
SEVENTH WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of the talented young comedian,
JOSEPH K. EMMET,
in Gayler's popular drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
NEW SONGS AND DANCES
IN THE GRAND PARLOR MELANGE SCENE.
Mr. EMMET, in response to
UNIVERSAL REQUEST,
will introduce his great character song of
"KIESER, DON'T YOU WANT TO PUY A DORG?"
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.
Proclaimed an undeniable success by both
PRESS AND PUBLIC.
MEPHISTO and the ARAB....Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (Head of the School)....Mr. GEO. L. FOX
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GREAT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
THE THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL FAIR
of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Articles for exhibition will be received at the spacious building on 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York, from MONDAY, the 29th of August, until TUESDAY, the 6th of September.
Applications for space previous to that time can be made at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.
The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M. connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:45 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th..10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 20th......2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 21st.......9 A. M.	Sunday, 21st.......3 P. M.
Monday, 22d.......11 A. M.	Monday, 22d.......3 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d.......12 M.	Tuesday, 23d.......4 P. M.
Wednesday, 24th......3 P. M.	Thursday, 25th......7 A. M.
Thursday, 25th......3 P. M.	Friday, 26th......7 A. M.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
L. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS.—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.
Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavements circulated by persons representing that theirs is the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is laid in 5th-av. and other streets.
The Nicolson Pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Nicolson Pavement Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 115 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents.
C. G. WATERBURY, President.

HOT-HOUSES AND SKYLIGHTS painted and glazed in the best manner. Charges reasonable. From long experience, I can warrant my work free from leakage. All country orders attended to at short notice. Address P. FLAHERTY, Box No. 76 *World* Office, New-York City.

ALEXANDER LEMON IS AUTHORIZED to collect all debts belonging to the late deceased ROBERT LEMON, flax-dresser, New-York, and to pay all claims properly authenticated. Address SPENCER, HOWLETT & CO., No. 83 Walker-st., New-York.

THE TURF.

The Orange County Association—First Day of the Annual Trotting Meeting—Lady Mills Wins the Four-Year-Old Sweepstakes, Lady Whitman the 2:39 Purse, and Lady Salpaugh the Three-Minute Purse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1870.

The annual trotting meeting of the Orange County Association commenced at Middletown, yesterday, and will continue over to-morrow. There was a good attendance of horsemen and the lovers of fast trotting present, New-York sending a large delegation of sportsmen to assist on the occasion. The programme was a good one, there being three purses for competition each day, amounting altogether to $4,350. The day was favorable for the enjoyment of the sport, and some interesting trotting was witnessed.

The first event was a sweepstakes trot of $25 each, with $25 added by the Association. There were five entries, but only three came to the post to contend for the money. These were JAMES M. MILLS' b. f. *Lady Mills*, by *Major Winfield*; C. E. BOWMAN'S b. f. *Ella Beach*, by *Hambletonian*, and J. R. WOOD'S blk. f. *Jeanette*, by *Why Not*. *Lady Mills* was the favorite against the field at the start, and the race being mile and repeat, she won in two straight heats, *Jeanette* being second, and *Ella Beach* distanced on the last heat. Time—3:09½, 3:02½.

The second race was for a purse of $1,150, for horses that had never trotted better than 2:39; the winner taking $550, the second $300, the third $180, and the fourth $120. Of the six entries, *Purity* and *Western New-York* were drawn, leaving in *Lady Augusta*, *St. Elmo*, *Lady Whitman*, and *W. H. Taylor*. *Lady Augusta*, driven by DOTY, was the favorite against the field.

FIRST HEAT.—After several failures to get the word, owing to DOTY'S refusing to come up with his horses, the judges gave the word when *Lady Augusta* was half a dozen lengths behind. *Taylor* quickly opened a gap of six lengths at the quarter-pole, *Lady Whitman* second, a length before *St. Elmo*, who was ten lengths before *Lady Augusta*. On the lower side, *St. Elmo* passed *Lady Whitman*, and in coming up the stretch he collared *Taylor*, the pair passing under the string head and head, four lengths before *Lady Whitman*, who was ten lengths before the favorite. On the lower side *St. Elmo* passed *Taylor*, and after a good race, beat him to the score by a length; *Taylor* second, three lengths before *Whitman*, *Lady Augusta* having to run nearly a quarter of a mile to save her distance. Time—2:33½.

SECOND HEAT.—As before. *Lady Augusta* got off behind the others, and throughout the heat she never improved her position. *Lady Whitman* took a strong lead, with *St. Elmo*, on a succession of breaks, second, and *Taylor* third. There was no change in these positions throughout the mile, *Lady Whitman* winning by two lengths, *St. Elmo* second and *Taylor* third, six lengths before *Lady Augusta*. Time—2:35.

THIRD HEAT.—*Lady Whitman*, with *Taylor* second and *Lady Augusta* third, (*St. Elmo* being on a bad break throughout,) led from start to finish, and won the heat by two lengths, *Taylor* beating *Lady Augusta* six lengths. Time—2:34¾.

FOURTH HEAT.—This heat was a repetition of the last, *Lady Whitman* winning the heat and race after a splendid contest, by a neck only, *Taylor* second and *St. Elmo* third. Time—2:33½.

The third race was for a purse of $250, for horses that had never trotted better than three minutes; the winner taking $120; second, $65; third, $40, and fourth $25. Seven horses were entered, and all started except W. M. MASE'S br. m. *Fanny*. They were A. GOLDSMITH'S ch. g. *Norwood*, J. MULOCK'S b. s. *Orange Boy*, C. NELDEN'S blk. m. *Nancy Fat*, J. SALPAUGH'S br. m. *Lady Salpaugh*, W. BODINE'S b. g. *Charlie*, and SMITH & O'CONNOR'S blk. g. *Chip Cole*. This proved a highly interesting race of four heats, *Nancy Fat* winning the first by a neck from *Lady Salpaugh* in 2:47¾, while the latter won the second, third, and fourth heats, and race in 2:44¾, 2:45, 2:43. A protest was lodged against *Nancy Fat* on the ground that she had trotted and won in public in quicker time than three minutes, which remains in abeyance.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 23—PURSE NO. 1.—Sweepstakes for 4-year-olds; closed April 15, with following entries:

James M. Mills, Bullville, b. f. Lady Mills, by Major Winfield, dam by Hector	1	1
J. R. Wood, Montgomery, blk. f. Jeanette, by Why Not, dam by Star	2	2
C. E. Bowman, Washingtonville, b. f. Ella Beach by Hambletonian, dam unknown	3	dis.
J. H. Post, Goshen, b. g. George Post	dr.	
Wm. Martin, Goshen, s. f. Fanny Star	dr.	

Time—3:09½, 3:02½.

PURSE NO. 2, $1,150.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:39; first, $550; second, $300; third, $180; fourth, $120.

Wm. Bodine, Middletown, names b. m. Lady Whitman	2	1	1	1
Budd Doble, Philadelphia, names s. s. St. Elmo	1	2	4	3
J. J. Hornback, Kingston, names s. g. Wm. H. Taylor	3	3	2	2
J. L. Doty, Freehold, N. J., names br. m. Lady Augusta	4	4	3	4

Time—2:33½, 2:35, 2:34¾, 2:33½.

PURSE NO. 3, $250.—For horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; first, $120; second, $65; third, $40; fourth, $25.

Jas. Salpaugh, Madeline, names br. m. Lady Salpaugh	2	1	1	1
Chas. R. Nelden, Newton, N. J., names blk. m. Nancy Fat	1	2	2	4
Smith & O'Connor, Kingston, name blk. m. Chip Cole	3	3	5	2
Alden Goldsmith, Blooming Grove, names ch. g. Norwood	4	4	3	3
Wm. Bodine, Middletown, names b. g. Charlie	5	5	4	5
Joshua Mulock, Mt. Hope, names b. s. Orange Boy	dis.			
Wm. H. Mase, Fishkill, names br. m. Fanny	dr.			

Time—2:47¾, 2:44¾, 2:45, 2:43.

An Indian Horror—A White Man Murdered by Texan Indians—Horrible Treatment of the Remains.

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following:

"Six months ago SILAS WRIGHT, about twenty-two years old, of Greenfield Township, left home with a companion named WARNER, of Texas. The two entered a piece of wood in Cook County, built a cabin and commenced improving their purchase. Mr. WRIGHT received a letter from his son on the 5th of July, which spoke encouragingly of his prospects, but news reached him by letter from WARNER, on Monday last, that young WRIGHT had fallen a victim to the Indians. The letter gives the full details of the affair, which are truly revolting. It seems the two men had constructed their cabin with the view of an Indian attack at some period. On the afternoon of July 15, the two men, who were constructing a pole fence around a piece of corn, were warned by a flying neighbor that the Indians were in the vicinity, and had murdered a herdsman about three miles up the road. The two proceeded to their cabin, but as no further alarm was given, took their rifles after a time and returned to their labors. There was a growth of bushes not far from their place of work, and at about 4 in the afternoon, without any warning, half a dozen rifle shots were fired at the laborers by a detachment of Indians, who had been guided to their victims by the sound of the ax. WRIGHT fell dead at the volley and WARNER was shot through the left arm near the shoulder. He seized the dead man's rifle, and started on a run for the cabin, the Indians, numbering six or seven, following in full chase and yelling loudly. The cabin was about twenty-five rods away, and WARNER gained it but a moment ahead of the Indians, one of whom he shot through a hole in the door as the fiend was trying to burst it in.

After the savages retired for a time, and were shortly reinforced by the whole band, who several times tried to set fire to the place. The logs being green, the fire would die out without creating any damage. They kept up a fierce shouting all the time, wasting a good deal of lead, but their bullets could not penetrate through the logs. About dusk, while a part of the band made a demonstration at the rear of the cabin, the balance procured a log and made a rush for the front door. WARNER had a revolver ready, and when they came in sight he gave them such a peppering that they dropped their log and ran off howling, one of them crawling away on his hands and knees. They did not further attack WARNER, but took WRIGHT'S body about a 100 rods away, where they glutted their brutality by cutting it up in pieces with their tomahawks. The head, with the face scarred with the strokes of knives, was stuck against a tree near the road and fronting the cabin, being forced on to the end of a sharp limb prepared for it. The demons carried one of the feet for a mile or more, and one of the toes was crammed into the dead man's mouth. WARNER did not know when his enemies left, and remained in the cabin until sundown next day, when about twenty United States cavalry passed that way. He thought that WRIGHT was killed at the first fire, as he uttered no word, and blood was streaming from his head as WARNER stooped down to get his rifle. WARNER accompanied the cavalry into the next county, being gone two days and returned to find that the Indians had been there again, and, this time, had stolen everything from his cabin and burned it down.

Felonious Assaults—Cutting and Stabbing.

An affray occurred at a late hour of Monday night between JAMES KEENAN and AUGUST BOER, on the sidewalk in front of their residence, No. 508 West Thirty-eighth-street, in which BOER was cut over the left forehead with some sharp instrument, receiving a severe wound, but he was able to go home after receiving surgical attention at the Station-house. KEENAN was arrested, and yesterday, being arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was committed to answer for a felonious assault.

An affray occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, in the saloon No. 168 Eldridge-street, during which WILLIAM GRESSEL, who resides in the house, stabbed in the neck and hand, HERMAN ENGLE, of No. 24 Delancey-street, inflicting injuries which proved to be slight. GRESSEL was arrested and arraigned yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed on a charge of felonious assault.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Remedy for the Harbor Nuisance—Important Reports on Street Cleaning and Contagious Diseases—Hours for Burial and Transit Permits—Regulation of the Slaughtering Business.

The Board of Health met, yesterday, at the usual hour, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners BRENNAN, CECCARINI, GOSS, MULLALY and SMITH present.

A communication from Mr. VANDERPOEL, the Counsel of the Board, was read in regard to the offal nuisance in the lower bay. He says that there is a statute which extends the criminal jurisdiction of the City and County of New-York to all the waters of the Hudson River south of the northern boundary of the City, and of the bays between Staten Island and Long Island. The throwing of offal in the Lower Bay being a criminal offense at common law, the parties doing it are amenable to penalties. Mr. VANDERPOEL further says that upon visiting the District-Attorney's office, he found that steps had already been taken to enforce the law, and that the offenders would be brought before the next Grand Jury for indictment. The Attorney also reported seventy cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, twenty-two of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and twelve of violations of the Sanitary code, in all of which suits were ordered to be commenced.

Upon a report made by the Sanitary Committee, a resolution was passed directing the Register of Records to grant burial and transit permits at the office of the Board of Health, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. of week days, and 9 A. M. and 12 M. on Sunday.

The following important report, which is the first detailed statement of the business of the Bureau, was made by the Street-cleaning Committee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1870.

To the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New-York:

The Committee on Street Cleaning respectfully report that in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Board of Health, at meetings held July and August, authorizing the Committee to have a certain specified amount of street cleaning done, have performed the duty with which they were charged, and submit the following as the result of their arrangements with the contractors. The accompanying table, in addition to the extra street cleaning performed by the authority of the Board of Health, gives the aggregate miles of such street cleaning done in each Ward, as well as mileage of paved streets, as far as such mileage could be ascertained from official statistics. From this table it appears that under the old contract and the two requisitions referred to, the total amount of street cleaning done in the First Ward during each week was nearly 17 miles; the length of paved streets in the same Ward being 9 1-5 miles. In the Second Ward there are 4¾ miles paved streets; the number of miles cleaned, about 9¾. In the Third Ward about 5¼ miles paved streets; number of miles cleaned, about 13¼. In the Fourth Ward there are 5¼ miles paved streets; number of miles cleaned, about 10 2-5. In the Fifth Ward there are 8¼ miles paved streets, while miles cleaned are 28¾. In the Sixth Ward there are 4¼ miles paved streets; number of miles cleaned, 6 2-5. In the Seventh Ward there are 10¾ miles paved streets, while the number of miles cleaned is about 19¼. In the Eighth Ward there are 8½ miles paved streets; number of miles cleaned, about 24. In the Ninth Ward there are 15¼ miles paved streets; number of miles cleaned, about 30. In the Tenth Ward there are 10½ miles paved streets; number of miles cleaned, 20¼. In the Eleventh Ward there are 8¼ miles paved streets; number of miles cleaned, 34¼. In the Twelfth Ward, 5 miles paved and 5 cleaned; Thirteenth Ward, 7 miles paved and 2½ cleaned; Fourteenth Ward, 5 miles paved and 8 1-9 cleaned; Fifteenth Ward, 9 5-12 miles paved and 19¼ cleaned; Sixteenth Ward, 13½ miles paved and 25½ cleaned; Seventeenth Ward, 12¼ miles paved and 31 1-5 cleaned; Eighteenth Ward, 19 miles paved and 24 cleaned; Nineteenth Ward, 13¾ miles paved and 19 cleaned; Twentieth Ward, 18¾ miles paved and 36 cleaned; Twenty-first Ward, 17¾ miles paved and 21¼ cleaned; Twenty-second Ward, 20¼ miles paved and 25¼ cleaned. In the foregoing the Committee have confined their calculations to the mileage of streets cleaned in each Ward, and the number of paved streets, as presented in the accompanying table. It is further shown that, according to the most reliable official reports at hand, there are 241¾ miles paved streets in the City of New-York, while the aggregate amount of street cleaning done each week since the last requisition was made, extends to about 534½ miles.

A close estimate of these figures, if the whole work performed were equally apportioned throughout the City, all the streets would be cleaned about once every three days, or a little over twice a week. No part of the paved streets of the City is, however, cleaned less than once a week. It has, however, been found necessary to have certain localities cleaned more frequently—some as often as three, four, five and six times a week. In this particular the Committee have been governed by the reports furnished by the City Sanitary Inspector, as well as from the inspectors attached to the Bureau of Street Cleaning.

The Committee have reason to believe that the timely efforts of the Board to secure a thorough cleaning of the streets have been attended with the most beneficial effects, in a sanitary point of view. They would also observe that there appears to be a very general feeling of satisfaction on the part of the public as to the precautions that have thus far been taken to preserve the health of the City, and also as to the manner in which the work has been performed. They refer with particular gratification to the reports of the City Sanitary Inspector as to the marked decrease in the number of cases of certain diseases in those localities that have been subjected to additional street cleaning.

JOHN MULLALY, }
M. T. BRENNAN, } Committee
J. S. BOSWORTH, } on Street
HENRY SMITH, } Cleaning.

In connection with the same subject, the Street-cleaning Inspector reported a large number of streets which it was impossible to keep clean, because of the habitual violation of the law by the residents, in throwing ashes and garbage into them. The matter was referred without action.

The Committee on Law and Ordinances reported ordinances to the effect that physicians shall report deaths occurring in their practice, with the cause thereof, within twenty-four hours after the event. Also that no manure, garbage or other material liable to give out noxious exhalation shall be turned or stirred within the built-up portions of the City, and also that no horse, ass or colt having glanders or farcy shall be kept within the City. All of these were adopted and ordered to be published.

City Sanitary Inspector MOREAU MORRIS submitted the following report on contagious diseases, which, with a letter from THOS. H. DUDLEY, United States Consul at Liverpool, announcing the great increase of relapsing fever in that city, was referred to the Sanitary Committee:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, }
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1870. }

Emmons Clark, Secretary Health Department:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of contagious diseases, from the records as received at this bureau, for the week ending Saturday, 20th inst.: Small-pox, four cases—none since the 18th inst.; relapsing fever, thirty-nine cases, being eighteen over the previous week. These occurred in nineteen different houses and sixteen different streets. A shanty on One Hundred and Forty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, where laborers on the new boulevard are in the habit of congregating, furnished four cases, No. 127 West Twenty-fifth-street three cases, and No. 555 West Twenty-sixth-street, seven cases. One fact appears evident in this disease, that where one member of a family sickens, unless the patient is removed very soon after the attack, other members are pretty sure to be attacked, and generally in a whole group, showing that the same infection has attacked all the remainder at about the same time. Hence the necessity of an early diagnosis, report and removal of the patient. Could the medical profession be led to recognize this fact, and comply with the law in faithfully and promptly reporting all such cases to this Bureau, much suffering would be avoided, and this disease the sooner eradicated.

The evidences of an increase of typhus and typhoid fevers, which as a rule have followed upon the subsidence of relapsing fever heretofore in other countries, is now becoming manifest in this City. Although from the persistent neglect of physicians in reporting these and other contagious diseases, we cannot furnish reliable data of the actual number of cases occurring in this City, yet, judging from the death certificates received in the Bureau of Records in comparison with the number of cases reported to this Bureau, no other conclusion can be arrived at, than that more than double the number occur, of which we receive no report. As an illustration, the following shows the number of deaths as recorded by death certificates from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20, 1870:

Typhus fever—Cases reported, 32; deaths, 70. Typhoid fever—Cases reported, 151; deaths, 218; while of scarlet fever only three were reported during the past week.

The small number of cases of which we have any knowledge, either by reports or deaths in proportion to the immense population, gives evidence of an unusually healthy condition of the City generally. Yet this immunity can only be maintained by untiring and ceaseless vigilance in cleansing, purifying and removing those filthy accumulations that are persistently being made, which cause atmospheric impurities generating poisons, indoors and out. It is these which compel watchfulness and unceasing labor in the Health Department. Respectfully submitted.

MOREAU MORRIS,
City Sanitary Inspector.

A large number of applications for permits to melt fresh fats, keep animals and do other things for which permits are required by the ordinances, were presented, some of which were granted, but the greater number were referred to the Sanitary Committee for further investigation and report.

Dr. S. N. LEO, Health Inspector, submitted a lengthy report on the condition of the dumping ground at Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets, in which he gave a minute history of the place and the unretarded growth of the manure heaps. Some complaints have been made against it, but generally the place is in fair condition. Dr. MORRIS asked only that the report be placed on file for reference, but it was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A resolution was presented that on and after Dec. 1, 1870, no slaughtering be permitted in the City of New-York, between First and Eleventh avenues. It was passed by a vote of four to two, Commissioners BRENNAN and MULLALY voting in the negative.

Dr. CARNOCHAN'S report of arrivals of vessels from infected ports during the past week, was presented. The document will be found in another column.

After the transaction of a large amount of miscellaneous and routine business, the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

Kings County Republican General Committee—War and Politics.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County met in Brooklyn last evening, at their rooms in Washington-street, and passed resolutions authorizing the Assembly Districts to hold meetings and elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Saratoga on the 7th of September. The primary elections are to take place on the 31st of the present month. The following resolution was offered by Mr. HASBROOK, and adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That every American heart should be in sympathy with the German people in their present effort to unite with all the power God has given them against NAPOLEON in the present war—a war begun without provocation, and continued without justifiable pretext; that as citizens of this land of free schools we tender to the land of universal education our most cordial sympathy; that every right-minded man in this free country, and on the globe, while he may lament that a people so chivalrous as the French should be duped into a blind submission to the most despotic of rulers, must recognize the cause of the German States as the cause of human progress, and as tending to the advancement of human freedom.

The power of naming presiding officers for conventions was taken from the chairman. Col. MASTER, among other things, said that in his opinion the President, GEORGE C. BENNET, was unfit to preside over such a body, and that he should be deposed. The declaration was received with hisses by one side of the house. The meeting then adjourned.

Ice Monopoly in Newark—Indignation Meeting.

Newark is being imposed upon by the ice dealers even worse than New-York, and an outrageous way is taken to do it. There are two companies in the city who furnish ice, and they have formed a league, neither to sell to customers who have heretofore purchased of the other, and in this way their monopoly is complete, and they are able to collect $1 50 per 100 pounds from saloon-keepers, butchers, &c., while private families are charged $1 75 per 100 pounds. Some men, doing a small business where ice is necessary, have been obliged to suspend on account of these prices.

Monday night a meeting of ice consumers was held at Dramatic Hall, to devise some means of remedying the evil, and the meeting was very well attended. Remarks were freely made by those most interested, and it was proposed to start a stock company to furnish ice, first to members of the company, then to other citizens at a very low rate. A committee was appointed to look into the matter, and see how many shares could be sold at $25 each, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the committee.

Assault Upon a Policeman by a Man and his Wife.

Yesterday afternoon Officer MAHER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was called by Mrs. MARY MORAN, of No. 164 Mott-street, to arrest her husband, EDWARD MORAN, for an assault, she having marks of violence upon her person. The officer proceeded to the room occupied by the woman and arrested the husband, who seized him by the throat. While he was struggling with the man the woman forgot her own injuries and seized the policeman's club, with which she dealt him several severe blows on the head. With the assistance of another officer, the much-abused patrolman succeeded in arresting both of his assailants, and they were locked up in the Spring-street Police Station. A surgeon dressed MAHER'S wounds, but found none of them dangerous though they were severe.

The Brooklyn Fire Commissioners' Mandamus Against the Mayor.

The mandamus applied for by the Fire Commissioners to compel the Mayor to sign a warrant for the sum of $26,000 for the purchase of hose and material for the Department, the proceeds to be taken from the $80,000 realized by the sale of the engine-houses, was made returnable yesterday, before Judge TAPPAN. Mr. EDGAR M. CULLEN appeared for the Mayor, and contended that the act empowering the Commissioners to use the money realized by the sale of property was unconstitutional, because it took the property which it held as security for the bonds against the city.

The Corportion Counsel appeared for the Fire Commissioners and argued that the act was constitutional; that the bonds were only a lien on such property as the city might own when the bonds were due. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Incendiarism in Elizabeth.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the house No. 346 First-avenue, Elizabeth, occupied by JACOB BAAS, was discovered to be on fire. The flames issued in volumes from the windows. The house was a frame one and was totally destroyed, the occupant losing all his effects, valued at about $1,500, which was fully covered by insurance. Mr. BAAS' two little children fortunately had been taken to a neighbor's the same evening so their parents could attend a German festival, and no one was in the house. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as there have been several cases of arson in Elizabeth lately.

Fire in Brooklyn—Loss $18,000.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, fire broke out in the engine-room of the floating elevator *Altanna*, lying at the foot of Irving-street, and in a short time spread entirely over the vessel, communicating also with a boat that was elevating grain into Mr. KELSEY'S store near by, and burning it to the water's edge. The entire loss will not be less than $18,000. Messrs. RAY & ELTING, of New-York, are the owners of the elevator. Their property was insured for $6,000.

Suicide of a German.

GEORGE AU, a German, aged forty-nine, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at No. 11 Ludlow-street by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, causing instant death. The motive of the act, as alleged by the wife, was found in poverty and unfounded jealousy. The deceased was a confirmed drunkard. The inquest will be held today by Coroner ROLLINS.

Stabbing Cases in Brooklyn.

JOHN SHURD had a quarrel with one MICHAEL RIDDAN, at the corner of North Fifth and Sixth streets, last night. In the course of the mêlée, knives were drawn, and a man named JOHN DOUGHERTY, who interfered, was severely stabbed in the breast. SHURD was arrested.

ANDREW PLUMB and his wife, residing on Graham-avenue, had a fight last night about some family affair. In the course of the quarrel FREDERICK HANCK interferred, and was seriously stabbed in the neck, and kicked about the body by Mr. PLUMB, who then ran away.

Fire in the Brooklyn Navy-yard—Loss, $100,000.

A fire occurred last night in the pattern and machine shop of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which, before being extinguished, destroyed at least $100,000 worth of property. The flames were first discovered on the second floor of the building, but no one could tell how the fire originated. The authorities refused to furnish any details.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Peabody Life Insurance Company, still in its infancy, is doing a remarkably progressive business, and we understand it is about to open agencies in the different States. The State of Tennessee is to be represented by Col. A. W. TAYLOR, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens; a gentleman of great merit, who is well known throughout the country for the gallant manner in which he distinguished himself during the Mexican war.

Superintendent JOURDAN has become entirely prostrated by his excessive labors during the past three weeks, and is confined to his house by illness, which is severe, but as yet is not considered alarming. It is his intention, if his health permits, to sail on Saturday for Richmond, Va., where he will spend a few days. During his sickness and absence President BOSWORTH is by law the executive head of the Force, and, with the aid of the Inspectors, will discharge the duties of Superintendent.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute resumed their sessions yesterday afternoon. The attendance made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers. Various subjects were discussed by the members present, among others, vinegar making, hay, caterpillars, marsh lands, grapes, &c. A full report of the proceedings of the Club will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES, ready to-morrow morning.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S mineral water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 69°; 8 A. M., 74°; 10 A. M., 76°; noon, 79°; 2 P. M., 81°; 4 P. M., 80½°; 6 P. M., 76½°; 8 P. M., 73°; 10 P. M., 72°; 12 P. M., 71½°.

The following were the more important cases disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday: LOUISA MCLEAN, six months, Penitentiary, for the larceny of a pocket-book, containing a small amount of money, from her employer, Mrs. ELLEN PARSONS, No. 139 Macdougal-street; GEO. KAVANAGH, four months Penitentiary, for stealing a pair of boots from the store of ROBERT J. DUNLAP, No. 348 Eighth-avenue; THOS. SMITH, thirty days City Prison, for attempting to rescue a prisoner from Officer DYCKMAN, of Tenth Precinct; DANIEL MULLAN, a second-hand man, six months Penitentiary, for striking on the head with a "billy" MIKE MARTIN, who saw the accused on his rounds about Thomas-street, and told him what he was at; JOHN MCDONALD and JOHN REILLY, two months Penitentiary, each, for stealing a whip from Dr. CYRUS WEEKS' wagon, while standing in the street opposite a patient's residence.

Mr. PETER B. SWEENY, who has been absent in Europe for the last two months, returned Monday evening in the *Scotia*. He is exceedingly well, and thinks his trip improved his health greatly.

Among the arrivals in the Cunard steamer *Scotia*, yesterday morning, were Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, who has been in England to preside over the Wesleyan Conference, and Right Rev. Bishop MCQUADE, of Rochester, who has been in attendance at the Ecumenical Council at Rome.

The steam-ship *Guiding Star* of Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB'S new line to Havre, did not sail yesterday, for the reason that she was not loaded, her freight not coming forward at the time appointed. She has no passengers, and as soon as her freight is on board will depart. The mail which was made up for her will go by the next steamer.

MARY POWERS and MARY SHEA quarreled yesterday in the tenement-house No. 24 Thomas-street, when Mrs. POWERS received a severe blow on the head with a club in the hands of her opponent. Mrs. SHEA was arrested and the wounded woman was removed to the Park Hospital.

ROBERT DAVIS, a rigger, of Water and James streets, fell from the yard of the ship *Great Admiral*, at Pier No. 18 East River, yesterday, and was instantly killed. The body was sent to the Morgue for inquest.

GEO. LEE, a boy, of No. 488 Ninth-avenue, was last evening attacked in Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, by two stray steers, and was gored in the right side by one of the animals and dangerously wounded.

The Police report that counterfeit $20 bills on the National Shoe and Leather Bank are in circulation. Our readers are cautioned by this notice.

The arrivals at Castle Garden, yesterday, were the *Holland* from Liverpool, 605; and the *City of Washington*, also from Liverpool, 509. Total, 1,114.

BROOKLYN.

The Fire Commissioners held a brief meeting yesterday morning, but no business of any importance was transacted.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a man named EDWARD CONNOLLY, residing at No. 84 Skillman-street, while going to work, fell into a cellar at the corner of Franklin and Myrtle avenues, and dislocated his shoulder.

On Monday afternoon, JOHN CLACKNEYER and JOHN CONRADDY, two truck-drivers in the employ of Mr. WELLS, brewer in Myrtle-avenue, near Johnson-street, Eastern District, quarreled about some insignificant affair, the result of which was that CONRADDY seized a shovel and beat his opponent over the head and body so severely as to fracture his skull, and break several of his ribs. The assailant was locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

WILLIAM MCLEOD, JOHN MONAHAN, JANE MARSHAL and MARY BURNS were yesterday brought before Justice DELMAR, charged with having, on the night of the 20th inst., committed highway robbery on the person of PATRICK KANE, who resides at the corner of Wyckoff and Court streets. The men held the plaintiff, it is alleged, while the women rifled his pockets. They took, among other things, a watch from him valued at $50. The case was adjourned until the 30th.

The Commissioner of Jurors has completed his list for the Fall terms. Persons entitled to exemption from jury duty must make application to have their names stricken off between now and the 2d of September.

Burglars entered the premises of Mr. SEYMOUR SCOTT, No. 4 Howard-avenue, yesterday, and stole a valuable pin and gold watch, a cross made of solid gold, and a number of other valuable articles, worth, in all, about $500.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN CHALK, aged two years, fell from the second-story window of his parents' residence, No. 76 Pacific-street, and was, it is believed, fatally injured.

The house of GEORGE H. STYNER, No. 250 Bergen-street, was entered by burglars, last night, and robbed of a considerable quantity of silver-plate.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 273. Of the deceased, 25 were men, 35 women, 105 boys and 108 girls.

The Eagle Foundry, No. 64 Morton-street, E. D., was damaged by fire, yesterday morning, to the extent of $500. That, however, is covered by insurance.

LONG-ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon as the ferry-boat *Southampton* was coming into her dock, foot of James's Slip, the *Commodore Perry*, of the South Seventh-street line, collided with her, carrying away the guards of the *Southampton*, and injuring her to the amount of $400. The *Commodore Perry* was damaged about $100 worth. The *Southampton* stopped her engines and backed water, but the *Commodore Perry* made no movement to avert the collision.

The cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club ended at Newport yesterday morning. The *Orion*, *White Cap* and *Tidal Wave* left for New-York yesterday, many of the others staying there for a few days. The *Lois*, Ex-Commodore LYMAN, has been hauled up on the ways preparatory to being repainted. Among those at Newport are the *Mystic*, *Daphine*, *Wimbus*, *Josephine* and the *Rambler* of the New-York Club. Commodore VOORHIS is remaining at Stonington on account of the illness of his wife.

The store of FISHALL & Co., of Patchogue, was entered by robbers Tuesday morning, and a large quantity of velvets, silks, &c., stolen.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republicans of Upper Freehold, N. J., met at Imlaystown on the 20th inst. for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the township in the Congressional Convention to be held at Hightstown on the 1st prox. The following men were elected delegates and alternates: Delegates—John Dawes, Edward Woodward, Charles S. Tunis, Thomas Miller, Thomas Rogers and Colin B. Meirs; Alternates—Samuel R. Thompson, Dr. Abner Woodward, John N. Nutt, Wm. H. Wykoff, Anthony Maps and Wm. E. Miller. The delegates were instructed to present the name of Ex-Gov. WILLIAM A. NEWELL as candidate for Congress from the district. The Governor, who was present, made a stirring address, pledging himself to accept the nomination, and to use his best endeavors to secure his election. Gov. NEWELL represented his district in Congress four years ago, and served his constituents acceptably.

A portion of the Paterson and Newark Railroad lying in the Ninth Ward of Paterson, and in the town of Ocquackanock, adjoining Paterson, was sold on Saturday under a judgment of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey. Six parcels were sold to apply on a judgment against the Company in favor of JAMES J. FIELDER, ENOS COLE and JOSEPH H. GAUTIER. Eight more parcels are to be sold shortly. The sales are subject to the first mortgage debt of the Company.

JACOB ELVERLINE, who is employed in the factory of J. W. TIERS, Jersey City, yesterday accidentally fell against a saw, which was in motion, and his right arm was nearly severed. He was taken to the City Hospital by a Police officer, where he was properly cared for.

A new market is soon to be completed in Newark at the corner of Orange and Plane streets, which will greatly accommodate dwellers in the upper portion of the city. A Bull's Head building for a Cattle Exchange will be immediately built on the opposite corner of the same streets.

Mrs. GEORGE MACKIE, who resides with her husband at No. 157 Fairmount-avenue, Newark, was before Judge DEAN yesterday, to complain of being treated in a most inhuman manner by her husband while he was in fits of intoxication, though he is kind to her when sober. The city physician examined her person and found her covered with bruises. Her brutal husband, together with a friend named SLATE, have been arrested, the latter for interference with the officer while arresting MACKIE.

The steamer *Sleepy Hollow* has been chartered for to-morrow to carry the Young Men's Christian Association, of Newark, on an excursion to Iona Island, on the Hudson River, near West Point. Music will be furnished by Reinhardt's Band.

Bishop BAYLEY, of the Diocese of Newark, returned to his home, after an eighteen months' absence in Rome, yesterday. It was the intention of his many friends to give him a hearty reception, but he preferred to meet them quietly and without display. Some few persons called on him quietly, and to them he stated his ideas of the foreign war. The issue must be against France eventually, he says, for the Prussians have been preparing for just such a war since their conflict with Austria, while the French are not as well prepared for the contest. Rome and the Papal States, he says, are quiet, happy, and, if left alone, can take care of themselves.

MAHLON J. JESSUP, aged twenty-seven, a resident of New-Jersey, while at work yesterday at One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, removing grain from a stationary car on the Hudson River Railroad, was struck by the 3 P. M. Yonkers train and instantly killed. His remains are now at the Morgue.

Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of the man who was killed in jumping from the ferry-boat *Chancellor Livingstone*, on Monday night. The deceased was identified as PHILLIP GRAHAM, an engraver, having an office on Liberty-street, and living in West Hoboken. The jury, though not exactly censuring the Company in their verdict, yet recommended that they should furnish for the *Livingstone*, which is a new boat, gates such as are in use on the other boats of the Hoboken ferries.

The National Lodge of Red Men began their session in Newark, yesterday, and last night they had a collation in Dramatic Hall, on Washington-street. Their exercises thus far have been characterized by the best of order, and their picnic Monday was a splendid affair.

A woman entered St. John's Roman Catholic Church, at Orange, Monday, and stole a valuable bronze statue of the Virgin. The property was afterward found and restored to Rev. Father HICKEY, to whom it belonged.

SAMUEL HAUSER, of Newark, the alleged bounty thief, has given $1,000 bail for his appearance for trial before the next term of the United States Court at Trenton.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Capt. D. H. A. Demfel, military storekeeper, has been ordered to report for duty in the division of the Pacific. The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: First Lieut. W. S. Beebe, from the Fortress Monroe Arsenal to the Watervliet Arsenal at Troy, N. Y.; First Lieut. G. E. Dutton, from the Watervliet Arsenal to the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia; Second Lieut. A. L. Varney, from the Watertown, Mass., Arsenal, to the Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming. Col. W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency. Lieut. Amory has been ordered to navigation duty at the Boston Navy-yard, and Chief Engineer Lucky to the Norfolk Navy-yard. Capt. Lay and Lieut. Martin have resigned with one year's pay.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed easier. Stocks opened quiet and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91⅝	91½
Consols for account	91¾	91⅝	91½
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88¾		88¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87¾		87¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87		86¾
U. S. 10-40s	83		83
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	112		112
Erie Railway shares	17¾		17¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	23¾		23¾

FRANKFORT, Aug. 23.—United States 5-20 Bonds are dull at 92¼ for the issue of 1867.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—COTTON.—The market opened quiet and steady and closed dull. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	3½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Middling Upland	9¼d.	9¼d.	9¼d.
Middling Orleans	9⅝d.	9½d.	9½d.

	Bales.
Total sales of the day	8,000
Total sales for export and speculation	2,000

TRADE REPORT.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet. The shipments from Bombay to the 22d inst., since the last report, have been 18,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 10d. ₩ cental for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, of which 10,000 quarters were American. Oats, 3s. 3d. ₩ bushel. Peas, 37s. 6d.@38s. ₩ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 125s. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess; 127s. for Extra Prime Mess. Beef, 118s. 6d. ₩ tierce of 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Lard quiet. Bacon, 59s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, and 68s. for Short Rib Middles. PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, 11½d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—TALLOW, 43s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer and higher at 97c.@$1 for No. 2; during the afternoon, firmer and fairly active at $1 02@$1 02½, seller September. CORN easier at 67c. for No. 2; during the afternoon, steady and unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE active at 71c.@71½c. for No. 1; 70½c. for No. 2. BARLEY firmer and higher at $1 12 for No. 2. HIGHWINES lower at 90c.@91c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS active and firm at $9 65@$10 for Fair to Choice. Beef CATTLE moderately active at $2 87½@$6 75 for common Texan to fair shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 105,300 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 91,200 bushels Oats, 1,160 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS—Shade easier at 3¼c. on Corn to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales, 11,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 27; Amber Michigan held at $1 35, and choice White Canada $1 70@$1 75. CORN quiet; sales car lots at 85c.@87c. OATS dull; sales, 3,000 bushels Illinois at 51c.@53c. RYE inactive. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for bolted; $2 for unbolted ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26, and Middlings, $31@$33 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS, ½c. lower; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ₩ ton. Lake IMPORTS—878,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—39,000 bushels of Wheat, and 2,177,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal. HEMP and BAGGING steady and unchanged. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $4 50@$4 65; Extra, $4 80@$5; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Treble Extra, $5 85@$6. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1@$1 03; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 13@$1 15; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 18@$1 20; Choice, $1 25. CORN dull; choice Mixed, 68c.; prime White, 75c.; Choice, 74c.@75c. OATS heavy at 40c.@42c. BARLEY dull at 80c.@85c. for Spring. RYE unchanged. HIGHWINES steady at 94c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@18¾c. LARD dull at 16c.@16½c. CATTLE steady at $4@$7 50 for medium to choice. Live HOGS firm at $9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—COTTON higher; Middling Upland 20c.; do. Gulf, 20½c. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $5 40@$5 62½; Extra, $5 75@$6; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 75@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 50; Fancy, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT dull and weak; New Indiana Red, $1 40@$1 44. RYE steady at 95c.@98c. CORN in limited request; Western Yellow, 97c.; Mixed, 90c.@92c. OATS dull; New Western, 47c.@48c. COFFEE quiet and unchanged. SUGAR steady; fair and good Refining, 9¾c.@9⅞c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $30 75. LARD held at 16¾c.@17c. PETROLEUM less excited and not so strong; Crude, 16c.@16½c.; Refined, 24¾c. HIGHWINES dull at 98c. for Western Iron.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—COTTON firm; stock scarce; Middling nominally 17¾c.@20c. FLOUR dull and declined 25c.; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7@$7 50. WHEAT dull and heavy, no Amber offering, at $1 50@$1 60. Good to Prime Maryland Red, $1 35@$1 45; Superior to Fair, $1 10@$1 25; White, $1 40@$1 65; Western Winter, $1 35@$1 38; receipts, 12,000 bushels. CORN—White, 98c.@$1 08; Mixed Western and White, 90c.@92c.; Yellow State, 95c., but all neglected. OATS, 45c.@48c. RYE, 75c.@90c. Mess PORK quiet at $30 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15¾c.@15¾c. HAMS, 26c. LARD quiet at 17¼c.@17¾c. WHISKY dull at 95c.@96c.; supply fair.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—FLOUR dull; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT quiet and firm at $1 13@$1 18; demand light. CORN dull at 75c.@78c. OATS unchanged. RYE, 78c.@82c. BARLEY firm and scarce at $1 15@$1 25. COTTON firm; Middling, 18¾c.@19c. WHISKY lower; sales, 600 bbls. at 91c.@92c., wood and iron bound. Mess PORK held firmer at $28 50; demand light; choice brands held at $29. BULK MEATS quiet and firm at 13c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides. BACON firm; sales of Shoulders at 14¾c.; held at 14½c. Sides mostly held at 17¼c. for Clear Rib, and 18c. for Clear; these rates are a shade above the views of buyers. Sugar-cured HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD firm at 16c. EXCHANGE firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—BAGGING firm. COTTON heavy; Middling, 18c. HEMP and FLAX, 29½c.@30c. FLOUR firmer; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. OATS unchanged. CORN, $1. RYE, in sacks, 85c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $29; BULK MEATS—12¾c. for Shoulders, 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17c. for Clear Sides. BACON—14¾c. for Shoulders; 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¾c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 24¾c.@25c. LARD, 17c. WHISKY steady; Raw, 92c.@93c. TOBACCO active; sales, 115 hhds. at $4 75@$8 75 for trash to good Lugs; $7@$16 50 for low to good Leaf.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 108,000 bushels; Corn, 64,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 74,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT quiet; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukie at $1 07@$1 08, and $1 10, according to conditions. CORN nominal at 80c. OATS dull; sales, 20,000 bushels New Western at 44c. Other articles without quotable change.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—WHEAT in fair supply, but dull. RYE dull and market drooping. CORN in very limited request, and market rules heavy; sales, 2,000 bushels Western Mixed, in lots, at 92c., in store. BARLEY-MALT a little active; sales, 3,000 bushels Country-made from two-rowed State Barley, on private terms. OATS more active and firm, with sales six car-loads State at 54c.@56c. for No. 2, in elevator, and bag lots at 57c. for No. 1 in elevator, and 60c. for old do. in elevator.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT advancing; No. 2 Red, $1 25. CORN declining; No. 1, 77c.; No. 2, 74c. OATS easier; No. 1, 41¾c.; No. 2, 39¾c. FREIGHTS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 3,800 bushels.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 23.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 1,363 head; good Cattle sold well at full prices, while poor grades ranged a shade lower; sales of Extra at $13@$13 25 for first quality; $11 50@$12 50 for second quality; $10@$11 for third quality. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 10,124 head; supply largest of the season, and prices have declined 12½c. ₩ head; sales, in lots, at $2 25@$3 50 each; Extra, $4@$4 62½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 62½; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN firmer; Mixed, 90c.@95c.; White, 95c. OATS, 53c.@58c. LARD scarce; Tierce, 17¾c.; Keg, 18¾c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 129; New-York Sight, ¾ premium. GOLD, 116¾.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—COTTON firm at 19c.; receipts, 102 bales; exports, 28 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN dull at 82c. OATS, 48c. Lard, 17¼c.@18¼c. PORK, $30. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15¾c.; Sides, 18¾c. The first bale of new Cotton sold at auction today at 30c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—WHEAT firmer and advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1 Red, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 Red, $1 24. CORN unchanged. OATS active; No. 1, 50c. PETROLEUM excited; Crude, $4 15@$4 20 ₩ bbl.; Refined, 21c. ₩ gallon.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 35c.@35½c. Strained ROSIN firm at $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 20@$2 25. TAR firm. COTTON dull.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23.—COTTON quiet; stock light; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 126 bales; stock, 1,251 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—COTTON in fair demand; Low Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 107 bales; stock, 1,137 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—FLOUR steady; Choice Country, $5 50. WHEAT quiet at $1 09½ for No 1; $1 03 for No. 2. OATS heavy at 39½c. for No. 2. Other grains nominal. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 17¾c.@17¾c.; sales, 350 bales; net receipts, 120 bales; coastwise, 20 bales; total, 140 bales; stock, 30,388 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 1 bale; exports, coastwise, 20 bales to New-Orleans; stock, 9,411 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—WHEAT heavy; Extra, $1 49@$1 50; No. 1, $1 38; Amber, $1 28. OATS firm at 43c. BARLEY firm, at $2 per cental.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; sales, 138 bales; receipts, 44 bales; Middling, 17¾c.@18c., closing dull.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	65
Portland	N.	Clear	70
Boston	N. W.	Clear	68
New-York	N. W.	Hazy	72
Philadelphia	N.	Hazy	72
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	72
Washington	N.	Hazy	64
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Hazy	71
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	82
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	79
Augusta	E.	Clear	80
Oswego	N.	Clear	72
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy	70
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	70
Chicago	S.	Cloudy	59
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	70
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	78
New-Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy	83
Key West	E.	Cloudy	84
Havana	Calm	Clear	84

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 23—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Miss Boak, Mrs. Barry, child and infant, Dr. McDonald, D. H. Boyd, Gen. Ferrell, Dr. H. B. Sands and wife, Thos. McKee and wife, Miss McKee, Mrs. Mary T. Eldridge, Miss Grace Eldridge, Miss Mary Eldridge, Mrs. Ryan, Charles Douglas, Capt. Sculler, Rev. W. Scovil, Frank Scovill, R. Percy Crookshank, S. M. D. Cumminger and wife, Henry Cocks, Robert Bock, Jr., Geo. Troupe, E. A. Angleradt and wife, S. T. Mackie, James Dooly, Col. W. F. Hocking, John P. Bigelow, J. J. Christie, F. H. Hicks, wife and infant, Miss Walsh, Mrs. Wm. H. Crosier.

In steam-ship South America, for St. Thomas and Rio Janeiro.—Jos. Ridgeway, Lewis E. Wells, Jose de Leon and servant, John L. Sims, Jacob Conrad, Capt. A. Spaer, E. Fales, Miss E. Stridiron, Gurturda Alveres, Francisca Alveres, Augustin Alveres, J. A. De Wolf, Chas. M. Wilbur, Charles Fenno, E. J. Nace, Capt. S. R. Keene, J. Manrubus, A. L. Van Blarcom, George Eaton, M. A. Zabriskie.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 23—*In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Frederick A. Schwab, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Vileyr, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. J. C. Whitehouse, J. C. Whitehouse, Miss M. Meyershon, Mrs. Dryden, Mrs. Wales, Master Dryden, H. Nordlinger, A. Shibenrauch, Rev. A. Verina, Rev. Joseph Aleyeri, Rev. F. H. Farrelly, Rev. Spencer Edwards, Rev. Alfred Holborn, Rev. Wm. Byrne, Rev. A. O'Donnell, Rev. Jno. Smith, Rev. C. O'Connor, Rev. C. Scannell, Rev. James Haynes, Rev. Jno. Farrell, Rev. Peter Marken, Rev. Arthur Hurley, Rev. Laurence Herdu, Rev. W. Kelly, Rev. Father Boyce, Rev. W. A. Speckles, Miss Fanny Clayton, Miss E. Clayton, S. Smith, Mr. Smidt, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, C. Van de Moere, Samuel Stettiner, G. P. Williams, A. Lowenstine, Robert Miller, Mrs. F. Lanchman and two daughters, Mrs. R. Thorner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stewart, J. F. Kraws, Mr. Weare, C. T. Kennier, Hugh Stewart, Chas. Quail, W. G. Hall, M. A. Weir, James Cawson, A. E. Merley, G. M. Marshall, John Reid, James Thompson, Capt. C. G. Baker, W. Thompson, Miss Fanny Duffy, Mrs. Bareham, Solomon Rose, Mr. O'Connor, Misses O'Connor, (2,) H. Rainals, M. J. Moss, D. Donald, Andrew Graham, Mr. Saxby, Mr. White, Charles Harris, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Poermicke, C. A. Alter, P. Haas, John Souenterue, Carl L. Bernard, W. Warren, C. F. Miller, Mr. Wees, Mrs. Wees and child, F. Wehrle, J. Stewart, G. Scheliter, Mr. Pauscher, Capt. McGrath, B. Marx, O. Mattison, Paul Dufont, W. Murray, J. Roth, Mr. Klinginstein, G. Baird, Mr. Nash, Mrs. Burke, 4 children and 2 nurses, Don R. Rodriques, A. Spandonia, Master Egan.

AUG. 23—*In steam-ship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.*—John Eppendorff and wife, Miss Nina Eppendorff, Master John Eppendorff, Mrs. J. Cordren, 2 infants and nurse, Mrs. Emily Pike, Mrs. P. P. Walsh, Master Washington Walsh, Master Jefferson Walsh, Miss Caroline Keller, Miss Maria Keppeler, Miss M. Thilley, Miss J. Thilley, Pierce Thilley, A. C. Van Muteren, M. Lengberg, Thos. Simmons, E. Walsh, Charles Spitska, Henry Housen, Mr. Spith, P. Voirseous, Paul Pollig, P. Verhegen, Mr. Kusserow and wife, Julius Otttrne, Nicholas Ascarde.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—E. P. Crane and lady, Mr. Strichard, Mrs. A. Wilber, 4 children and nurse, Miss E. A. Wilber, Mrs. E. Copp, W. S. Sherman, George Mack, E. G. Smith, J. W. Williams, H. J. Blatchwell and lady, E. Benedict, John Bell, M. Dermey, L. Cohen, John H. Gardner, J. E. Grady, E. S. Zittroner, J. S. De Lannoy, Mrs. S. DeLannoy, Miss A. De Lannoy, Dr. J. B. Haversham and lady, S. M. Whitney, H. S. Wetmore, Col. J. S. Mucias, E. Root, F. C. Lewis, G. N. Lindsley, Mrs. Bronson and daughter, Mrs. M. Lee, and 1 steerage.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Mrs. H. Colcorde, Jos. Limes, Miss Kate Lieman, Mrs. A. McAllister, Mrs. Wm. Swall, Miss Sarah Swall, Miss Bertha Devy, S. D. Goodall, Miss A. R. Clark, S. Yates Levy, Mrs. Archibald and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:18 | Sun sets.....6:45 | Moon rises...2:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:54 | Gov. Island.6:43 | Hell Gate.....8:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio de Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Gulf Stream, McCreery, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Weybosset, Rodgers, Sisal, F. Alexandre & Sons; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Leo, Dearbon, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Ship American Congress, Ghiselin, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Marteni Silente, (Ital.,) Loweree, Trieste, Jas. Robinson & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) Campbell, London, Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; Esperanza, (Br.,) Mossman, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Gefron, (Norw.,) Liversen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Catawaba, Heavener, Hamilton, Ber, J. Norman, Harvey; Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Brunswick, Ga., Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schrs. Eva L. Leonard, Bunker, Norfolk, Va., C. E. Staples & Co.; Hamburg, Sanborn, Philadelphia, Chase, Talbot & Co.; Helen Augusta, Welles, Corpus Christi, J. H. Brown & Co.

Canal-boat Sam Miller, Hurlburt, Oswego, W. H. Johnson.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, Aug. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 605 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Aug. 17, lat. 44 30, lon. 44 28, passed bark Queen Victoria, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia; same date, &c., bark Meteor, bound E. 18th, Dutch bark showing J. C. C. & K., of the Commercial Code.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool and Queenstown, Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers, to John G. Dale. Aug. 17, lat. 44 20, lon. 42 58, met a Cunard brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 18th, lat. 42 53, lon. 48 32, steam-ship England hence for Liverpool; 21st, lat. 40 37, lon. 62 24, a bark-rigged steam-ship, showing American colors, bound E.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wm. B. Clyde, Sherwood, Wilmington, N. C., sixty hours, with naval stores, &c. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah 20th inst. with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Bark Wheatland, (of Baltimore,) Bursley, Buenos Ayres June 29, and Montevideo 30th, with hides, &c., to Dowley, Conners & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. Crossed the equator July 24, lon. 40.

Bark John Mathues, (of Barbadoes,) Sullivan, Boston, in ballast to T. P. Hodges. Will load for Smyrna.

Bark Eroe, (Ital.,) Mastellone, Providence, in ballast to master.

Bark Argo, (N. G.,) Jackens, from Trinidad for Sandy Hook, for orders, 14 ds. (Was boarded Aug. 20, lat. 38, lon. 73 50, by pilot-boat David Mitchell, No. 5.)

Brig Lizzie Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newhall, from Cardenas 8 ds. (Was boarded Aug. 20, lat. 38 19, lon. 73 50, by pilot-boat David Mitchell, No. 5.)

Brig Sarah Gilmore, (of Stockton,) Clifford, from Cardenas. (Was boarded Aug. 20, lat. 73.40, by pilot-boat David Mitchell, No. 5.)

Brig Emma L. Hall, Blanchard, Boston 3 ds., with gunny cloth to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Thos. N. Stone, Brevoort, Dresden, Me., 4 ds., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Eva J. Holmes, Clum, Norfolk, with melons to Hilliard & McMulkin.

Schr. Carro Gordo, Pierson, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Eliza Coffin, Hart, Harrington, with piling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Dibble, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Curtis, Dennisville, with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Spartel, Smith, Munkton, N. S., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fred. Gray, Lakeman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. R. S. Gaskill, Gaskill, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Challenge, Phinney, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Henrietta, Tryan, Elizabethport, for New London.

Schr. E. Lozier, Dunham, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Cole, Two Rivers, N. S., with piling to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Brilliant, Lindsey, Harvey, N. B., with piling to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Geo. Gilman, Gardner, St. John, N. B., 20 ds., with lath and lime to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Frank. Randall, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Keret, Crocker, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbott & Co.

Schr. Roswell, Kelly, Gardiner, with ice to C. H. Mathews.

Schr. W. H. Denning, Boardman, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Newell, Thorndike, Camden, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Terry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Paine, Nickerson, Kennebeck, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Jas. Henry, Mason, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Coffin, Belfast, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. Matanzas, Bragdon, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Mayo, Portland, Conn.

Schr. W. H. De Witt, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. M. Achan, Hale, Norwalk.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Frank Maria, Wood, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. P. Dyer, Bagley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, ——, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Heany, New-Haven.

Schr. Ganges, Fredway, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Viola, Hall, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Eclipse, Mills, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Anadir, Cassin, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Horison, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. C. L. Vandervort, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Lena Hume, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Nansett, Mayo, New-Orleans.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Detroit, Titus, Norwalk.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Smedley, New-Haven.

Schr. Hase, McName, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; thick off shore.

Sailed.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, via Halifax; South America, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Leo, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk; Volunteer, for Philadelphia.

Below.

Bark Cuba, (N. N.), Ritter, from Trinidad for Sandy Hook, for orders, 15 ds. (Was boarded Aug. 25, lat. 38, lon. 73 50; (by pilot-boat David Mitchell, No. 5.)

Spoken.

Aug. 19, west of Nantucket, brig Lone Star, (of Yarmouth, N. S.), Boston for Philadelphia; 23d, off George's, bark Whitehall, (Br.), Wood, bound west (By pilot-boat A. Leggett, No. 4.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Arr. barks Courser, from Rotterdam; E. A. Sooder, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 23.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Maryland, from Baltimore; bark Vinco, from Middlesboro, Eng.; schr. Minnie Repplier, from Baltimore, and Zeta Psi, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 23.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Adelle McLoon, from Liverpool; Harriet H. McGilvery, and Martha; and bark Yankee, Liverpool, for Richmond.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 22.—Arr., schrs. D. Gifford, R. P. Whilden, Philadelphia, Boston; A. M. Aldridge, Georgetown, D. C., Gardiner; Z. Snow, Rondout, Portland; Rio, New-River, N. S., Providence; G. M. Partridge, New-York, Bangor; D. Sawyer, New-York, Portsmouth; Pearl, Bangor, New-Bedford. Sld.—Schrs. Challenge, Oliv, and Argo.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—Arr. steam-ships Montgomery, from New-York; San Salvador, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; bark Rentaille, (Br.,) from Liverpool.

Cld. steam-ship Cleopatra, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—Arr. steamer Lucille, from Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The steam-ship City of Brooklyn, of the Inman line, from New-York, arrived at this port at noon today.

MOVILLE, Aug. 23.—The steamer Sidonian, New-York for Glasgow, touched at this port today.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The great railroad on which these securities are based is making good progress. Of the 400 miles embraced in its entire length from the Metropolis to the City of Oswego, including the Auburn branch, 150 miles are already completed, fully equipped, and in profitable operation. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

The portion of this road now in operation, constituting its northern section, extends from the City of Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehana Railroad. Its local business is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road that the Company feel confident that its net earnings, without the aid of through business, cannot be less than Seven per Cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per Cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds. For it must be borne in mind that the issue of these bonds is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. They thus possess all the security of the bonds of our oldest and best roads. The road, when completed, will constitute one of the great trunk lines connecting the City of New-York with Canada and the West, by shorter routes than any now existing; and, as its entire course is through fertile and populous districts, it cannot fail to prove one of the most important and best paying roads in the Union.

Behind these bonds is a paid-up capital of nearly $7,000,000, which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rates of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

Price, par and accrued interest in currency. Governments and other current securities taken in exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

LIGHT—THE GREAT NEED.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO CONSUME GAS.

Ever since the first introduction of gas as an ILLUMINATOR, there has been felt a want of a proper regulating principle, by which a soft, steady, mellow and brilliant, and at the same time ECONOMICAL, light could be obtained. Many and various methods have been tried with partial success, but the CROWNING EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION has been attained in the production of

FISHER & CROOK'S MAGIC FLAME EXPANDER,

designed upon philosophical principles, simple, safe and easily applied to the common gas-burner, and producing fifty per cent. more light with the same consumption of gas. The truth of this is verified by a simple trial. Take two burners, side by side, each consuming four cubic feet of gas per hour; place the Expander upon one, and it will be found to produce fifty per cent. MORE LIGHT than the one without the Expander, and of a BETTER QUALITY. The cost of the Expander is a mere trifle, and can be applied or removed in an instant. It is of metal manufactured expressly for this purpose by the Manhattan Brass and Manufacturing Company of this City, and will last a long time. Price per dozen, put up in neat packages, $1 50. Single Expander 20 cents. Full illustrated directions with each package and single Expander. Illustrated circulars sent on application. Call and witness test exhibition at our office.

TO CANVASSING AGENCIES AND THE TRADE, we offer rare advantages to sell our Magic Gas-Flame Expander. Send for manufacturers' price list.

FISHER & CROOK,
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
No. 337 Broadway, New-York.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
THE RUSSIAN BRACE
be sure you get the genuine. All genuine FELT END SUSPENDERS bear the name of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, inventors and patentees, stamped on each pair.

PIANIST'S ACADEMY,
NO. 116 EAST 22D-ST.,
Will reopen on the 15th of September. Circular to be issued at the first part of that month.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director,
No. 116 East 22d-st.